COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Text of Telegram Sent to Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investgation

March 18, 1977

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

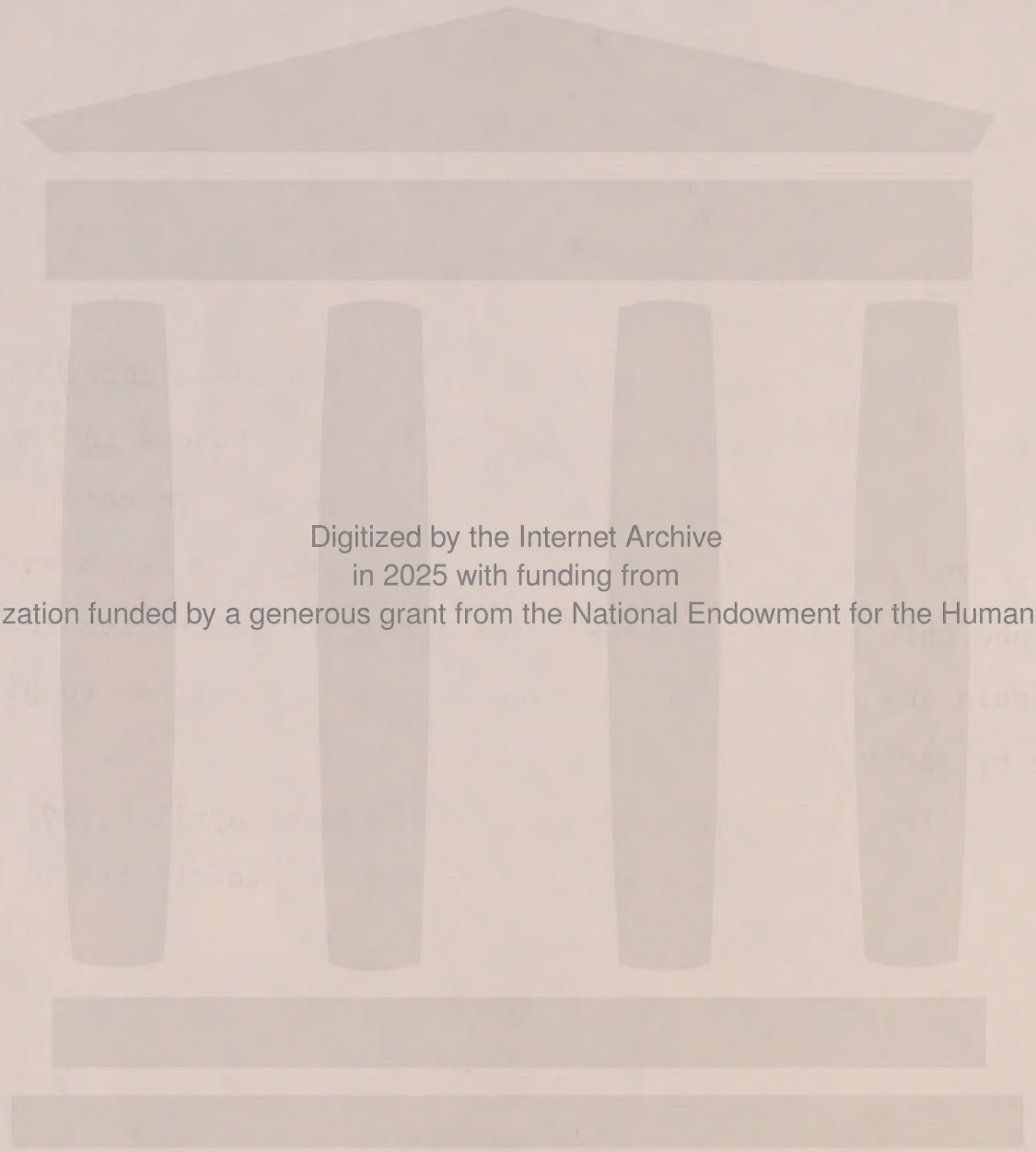
On June 21, 1976 I requested full access, under the Federal Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, to any information and records which the FBI has compiled on me. To date I have received none of the information requested. It has been 9 months since this request has been made and it is imp rative that I obtain any information and records that the FBI has compiled on me by April 4, 1977.

If this request cannot be honored by April 4, 1977, when can I expect to receive the requested information? My office number is 724-8072.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson



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UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE U.S.MAIL

1-027031C080 03/21/77 ICS IPMWAWD WSH WSHA
04012 MGM WASHINGTON DC 100 03-21 926A EST

JULIUS HOBSON
DIST BLDG 14TH AND E STS NW
WASHINGTON DC 20004

YOUR TELEGRAM DATED 3-18 TO ROBERT J DRUMMOND
AT CSC WASHDC WAS DELIVERED 3-21 VIA DIRECT TIELINE,
WESTERN UNION

18:53 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

RECEIVED
MAR 22 1977
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, PHONE WESTERN UNION ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

FOR YOUR LOCAL NUMBER, SEE THE WHITE PAGES

OF YOUR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

OR

DIAL (TOLL FREE) 800-257-2241

(EXCEPT IN NEW JERSEY 800-632-2271)

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S INFOMASTER SYSTEM DIRECTLY:

FROM TELEX . . . . . 6161 FROM TWX 910 420 1212

Letter to Agency	Date sent	Interim reply (date and person replying)	Final reply (date and person replying)	
4 Letter from Julius W. Hobson to Director, Identification Division, FBI	August 3, 1976	August 18, 1976, no signature ? check back to see who should have signed. WAS A ROUTINE REPLY FBI JUST SENT A COPY OF THE IDENTIFICATION RECORD W/ NO COVER LETTER		
Letter from Julius W. Hobson to Director, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Civil Service Commission	October 7, 1976			Response due first week of December

Letter to Agency	Date sent	Interim reply (date and person replying)	Final reply (date and person replying)	Comments
Letter from Julius Hobson to the Information & Privacy Coordinator of the CIA	June 21, 1976	June 30, 1976, signed by Gene F. Wilson		Are processing FOI request will not have anything until mid December 76
Letter from Julius Hobson to the Director of the FBI	June 21, 1976	July 23, 1976, signed by Clarence M. Kelley		Large backlog; are just now filling requests received in Feb 1976; at least 2 mo. before FOI request filled
Letter from Julius Hobson to Chief Cullinane of the Metropolitan Police Department	June 21, 1976	———	July 1, 1976, signed by Maurice J. Cullinane	
Letter from Tina Hobson to Information and Privacy Coordinator of the CIA	July 16, 1976	July 22, 1976, signed by Charles E. Savige for Gene F. Wilson		Due First week of Dec. 76
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Civil Service Commission	July 16, 1976	August 13, 1976, signed by Dr. Philip A.D. Schneider August 24, 1976, signed by Robert J. Drummond		Response due week of Nov 8-13, 1976
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Director of the FBI	July 16, 1976	Reply received (I have at home + will send copy)		
Letter from Tina Hobson to Chief Cullinane of the Metropolitan Police Department	July 16, 1976			
Letter from Julius W. Hobson to Clarence Kelley, Director FBI. Re: notarized signature needed to continue FOIPA request	August 3, 1976	Dave sent the notarized signature? Check THIS LETTER IS THE ONE SENT IN RESPONSE TO KELLEY'S LETTER OF 7/23; WAS SENT W/ NOTARIZED SIGNATURE SO FBI COULD CONTINUE FOI REQUESTS		

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

MIIA-CAF

17 December 1976

SUBJECT: Privacy Act Request

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
901 6th Street, SW
Apartment #214
Washington, D.C. 20024

1. Reference is made to your letter, dated 21 June 1976, to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), requesting information concerning yourself. On 9 December 1976, your request was referred to this office, through the Department of the Army, Office of The Adjutant General's Office (DAAG), and received on 10 December 1976.

2. The documents referred to this office have been reviewed, determined to be releasable and are forwarded herewith. The fees incidental to reproduction have been waived. This material has been sanitized to delete information which is not about you and not pertinent to your request. Release of that information would involve significant third-party privacy considerations and falls within the exemption of 5 USC 552(b)(7)(C) of the Freedom of Information Act.

3. If you have any questions concerning the documents forwarded to this office by the CIA, you may contact the Freedom of Information Center, US Army Intelligence Agency, ATTN: MIIA-CAF, Fort Meade, Maryland 20755. The telephone numbers are (301) 677-4501/4743.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

THOMAS F. CONLEY
Chief, Freedom of Information Center

1 Incl
as

CF:
HQDA (DAAG-AMR-S) (PA 76-235)

MIIA-CAF 17 December 1976

SUBJECT: Privacy Act Request

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
901 6th Street, SW
Apartment #214
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FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as

THOMAS F. CONLEY
Chief, Freedom of Information Center

CF:
HODA (DAAG-AMR-S) (PA 76-235)

ATTACHMENT 2

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
PERIOD: 1-31 August 1965

(U) FOREWORD

The "Monthly Intelligence Summary" is prepared by Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters Second United States Army, for dissemination to intelligence personnel in the Second United States Army area.

Items for inclusion in this Summary should be submitted to this headquarters, Attention DCS Intelligence, by the 22nd of each month and should require no higher classification than CONFIDENTIAL.

This publication is intended as a medium for disseminating information. Installation Intelligence Officers may utilize materials in this publication to support the local troop information program within the limits of security classification of the information. Such utilization, however, should be made with extreme care and in accordance with the WARNING set forth on page ii of this Intelligence Summary.

Peter Converse, Lt Col, GS

EDGAR W. SCHROEDER
Colonel GS
DCS Intelligence

~~GROUP-1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and declassification.~~

Not Pertinent

a. A new militant Negro action group has sprung into existence. The group, called ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP), seeks to politically involve Negro slum dwellers on a large scale.

b. Jesse GRAY, a leader of the Harlem rent strikes and now candidate for Mayor of New York City, is chairman of OBP. GRAY was joined by Julius HOBSON, chairman of ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS (ACT), and Lawrence LANDRY, Chicago ACT Chairman, in outlining the following seven-point program:

"1. Dissemination of information to the poor about the fradulent nature of the poverty program.

"2. Institute a drive in every ghetto to stop all co-operation with, and acquiesence in, these programs by the poor.

"3. Start a campaign to drive the social work lobby and their Negro lackeys from the ghettos.

"4. Refuse to continue useless and time-wasting discussions with naive, inefficient Government social work technicians.

"5. Create immediate programs to deal with the Negro Uncle Toms who are heavily responsible for the plight of the poor.

"6. Train the poor for a nationwide campaign designed to obstruct the status quo and to force the hand of those seeking to exploit hungry, dispossessed and oppressed black people.

"7. Resolve that militant organizations will cooperate and work with any and all persons to achieve these goals and objectives."

552 (b)(7)(C)

d. A subsequent unclassified report revealed that Julius HOBSON, Chairman of the D.C. Chapter of ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS (ACT), revealed on 13 July 1965, his attendance at a conference of the OBP on 3 July 1965 in Chicago.

e. The executive committee of the OBP consists of James BOGGS, Lawrence LANDRY, and Jesse GRAY, Chairman. Julius HOBSON and Joyce MAKEL are listed on the Steering Committee of the OBP. Membership includes organizations and individuals who accept the goals of Black Power and the discipline of the organization in the struggle for this power. Caucasians of member organizations are not permitted admission to meetings.

f. As the preliminary basis for financing, the individual members are asked to pledge a $2.00 weekly donation. The member organizations are asked to make a regular monthly pledge.

g. The circulated information further states that the OBP will seek to build the kind of organization that will motivate people in the struggle. It pointed out, however, that no single organization can do this, but a coalition of the forces inside the black communities can. "We will be agitators to agitate and mobilize the people in the back streets. Once they begin to move, as in the Harlem Rent Strikes, every major political figure, including the black lackeys, will begin to move."

h. In the final paragraph of the circulated literature, was the statement that "the organization for Black Power is part of the revolutionary sturggle of people all over the world to liberate themselves from the determination of the US to impose its way of life on the whole world and to build a new world free from exploitation." (FBI)(MDW)

3. (U) DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

Not Pertinent

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
PERIOD: 1-30 April 1965

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James P. Leary in/cc

EDGAR W. SCHROEDER
Colonel GS
DCS Intelligence

GS

GROUP-1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

Not Pertinent

E. Racial

1. (U) More Demonstrations Scheduled for Nation's Capital (U)

a. (U) Julius HOBSON, Chairman of a civil rights group called ACT, stated that a "Stay at Home from School Day" on 24 May 1965 will be one of the events during a week of civil rights activities in Washington, D. C. He further stated that his group will sponsor what he calls a "Seven Days In May" campaign from May 24th through Memorial Day. He says the purpose of the program "is to paralyze the District Government machinery one of those days during the week."

b. (U) Among those whom HOBSON has invited to participate in the demonstrations are Stanley BRANCHE, militant civil rights leader of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Gloria RICHARDSON DANDRIDGE, former civil rights leader in Cambridge, Maryland. Both of these personalities were involved in the original meeting of ACT in Chester, Pennsylvania in March 1964.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

FEB 18 1977

YOUR REFERENCE

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is in response to your letter of October 7, 1976, received by this office February 15, 1977, in which you requested information contained in your investigative file. The Bureau of Personnel Investigations of the U. S. Civil Service Commission processes all requests in which an individual is seeking investigative file information from our system of records pertaining to himself or is seeking correction or amendment of such records under the Privacy Act of 1974, Public Law 93-579; and considers the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 to be exclusively applicable to all such requests.

This is to advise you of our decision to furnish you a copy of the information which you requested with the exception of any material that is exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act of 1974, particularly Section 552a (k) (5). We would expect to be able to furnish the requested material to you by certified mail as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Drummond, Jr.

Robert J. Drummond, Jr.
Director

Enclosure:

Section 552a (k) (5) of Public Law 93-579

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

THE MERIT SYSTEM—A GOOD INVESTMENT IN GOOD GOVERNMENT

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

PUBLIC LAW 93-579

EXTRACT OF SECTION 552a (k) (5)

Section 3, Title 5, United States Code is amended by adding after Section 552 the following new Section:

§ 552a. Records maintained on individuals.

(k). Specific Exemptions - The head of any agency may promulgate rules... to exempt any system of records within the agency... if the system of records is...

> "(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, military service, Federal contracts, or access to classified information, but only to the extent that the disclosure of such material would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the Government under an express promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence, or, prior to the effective date of this section, under an implied promise that the identity of the source would be held in confidence;"
>
> "(6) testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service the disclosure of which would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process;"

NOTE: The United States Civil Service Commission published its proposed rules which exempt Personnel Investigative Records in the Federal Register of August 27, 1975, pp.39239 to 39252.

Letter to Agency	Date sent	Interim reply (date and person replying	Final reply (date and person replying)	Comments
Civil Service Commission				
Letter from Tina Hobson to Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, CSC	July 16, 1976	August 13, 1976 signed by Dr. Philip Schneider August 24, 1976 signed by Robert J. Drummond	November 5, 1976 signed by Robert J. Drummond	
Federal Bureau of Investigation				
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Director, FBI	July 16, 1976		August 19, 1976 signed by Clarence Kelley November 17, 1976 signed by Clarence Kelley	
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Director, FBI	December 12, 1976			
U.S. Park Police				
Letter from Tina Hobson to Chief James M. Powell	December 13, 1976			
Central Intelligence Agency				
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, CIA	July 16, 1976	July 22, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	November 16, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, CIA Re: appeal of CIA response	December 6, 1976	December 16, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson		

Letter to Agency	Date sent	Interim reply (date and person replying	Final reply (date and person replying)	Comments
Civil Service Commission				
Letter from Tina Hobson to Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, CSC	July 16, 1976	August 13, 1976 signed by Dr. Philip Schneider August 24, 1976 signed by Robert J. Drummond	November 5, 1976 signed by Robert J. Drummond	
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Letter from Tina Hobson to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, CIA	July 16, 1976	July 22, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	November 16, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	
Letter from Tina Hobson to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, CIA Re: appeal of CIA response	December 6, 1976	December 14, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson		

Letter to Agency	Date sent	Interim reply (date and person replying	Final reply (date and person replying)	Comments
Civil Service Commission				
Letter from Julius W. Hobson to the Director, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems	October 7, 1976		November 24, 1976 signed by Dr. Philip Schneider	
Metropolitan Police Agency				
Letter from Julius Hobson to Chief Cullinane	June 21, 1976		July 1, 1976 signed by Chief Maurice Cullinane	
Federal Bureau of Investigation				
Letter from Julius Hobson to the Director, FBI	June 21, 1976	July 23, 1976 signed by Clarence Kelley		Large backlog; at least [illegible] months before FOIPA request filled
Letter from Julius Hobson to Clarence Kelley Re: notarized letter to continue FOIPA requests	August 3, 1976			
Letter from Julius Hobson to Director, FBI Identification Division	August 3, 1976		August 12, 1976; no signature; routine reply; FBI sent copy of Identification record with no cover letter	
Central Intelligence Agency				
Letter from Julius W. Hobson to the Information and Privacy Coordinator, CIA	June 21, 1976	June 30, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	December 12, 1976 signed by Gene Wilson	

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Attachment A	Letter from Dr. Schneider to Mr. Hobson dated 11/24/76
Attachment B	Letter from Mr. Hobson to Director, Manpower Information Systems CSC dated 10/7/76

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Text of Telegram Sent to Robert J. Drummond, Jr. Director Bur
of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission

March 18, 1977

Mr. Robert J. Drummond, Jr.
Director, Bureau of Personnel Investigations
Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C. 20415

On October 7, 1976 I requested full access, under the Federal Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, to any records and information which the Civil Service Commission has compiled on me. To date I have received none of the info requested from the Bureau of Personnel Investigations. It h been 5 months since I made this request and it is imperative that I obtain information concerning all full field investigati and other types of personnel investigations that the Bureau of Personnel Investigation, CSC, has compiled on me by April 4, 1

If this request cannot be honored by April 4, 1977, wh can I expect to receive the requested information? My office number is 724-8072.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

FEB 18 1977

YOUR REFERENCE

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

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This is to advise you of our decision to furnish you a copy of the information which you requested with the exception of any material that is exempt from disclosure under the Privacy Act of 1974, particularly Section 552a (k) (5). We would expect to be able to furnish the requested material to you by certified mail as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Drummond, Jr.

Robert J. Drummond, Jr.
Director

Enclosure:

Section 552a (k) (5) of Public Law 93-579

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr
Councilmember-At-Large

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

PUBLIC LAW 93-579

EXTRACT OF SECTION 552a (k) (5)

Section 3, Title 5, United States Code is amended by adding after Section 552 the following new Section:

§ 552a. Records maintained on individuals.

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>
> "(6) testing or examination material used solely to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in the Federal service the disclosure of which would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process;"

NOTE: The United States Civil Service Commission published its proposed rules which exempt Personnel Investigative Records in the Federal Register of August 27, 1975, pp.39239 to 39252.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
SMR
YOUR REFERENCE

24 NOV 1976

Mr. Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This refers to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act inquiry of October 7, 1976, in which you requested civilian personnel records pertaining to your employment in the Federal Service.

I regret the delay in responding to your request. Because of a misinterpretation of the information provided in your letter, it was assumed that you had requested Federal personnel records although it appeared that you did not have previous Federal employment. We had called the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri, to request a special record check, and were waiting for the results of this investigation when Ms. Pat Ridley of my staff and Mr. Sandy Brown of your staff clarified the matter during a telephone conversation on November 4, 1976.

Therefore, we have put through your request on a priority basis, and we have recently received your Official Personnel Folder (OPF) from the Records Center. Enclosed are copies of all Commission authorized records contained therein.

We have also referred your request to the Commission's Bureau of Personnel Investigations for action concerning investigative records. That office will contact you directly concerning its findings.

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Sincerely,

(Dr.) Philip A. D. Schneider
Associate Director for Manpower Information

Enclosures

(Attachment A)

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Attachment A	Memorandum form Chief Cullinane to Councilman Hobson
Attachment B	Letter from Councilman Hobson to Chief Cullinane
Attachment C	Mayor's Order 76-109 dated 5/4/76; Subject: Availability of Official Information for Public Disclosure

June 21, 1976

Chief Maurice Cullinane
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Chief:

Pursuant to the Mayor's Order 76-109 dated May 4, 1976, (Subject: Availability of Official Information for Public Disclosure), I am requesting full access to any information and records which the Metropolitan Police Department has compiled on me in the course of the Department's surveillance activities.

Numerous press accounts have quoted several members of the Metropolitan Police Department as having known that the Police Department maintained records and files on the activities of people such as Councilman Marion Barry, Jr., D.C. Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy and myself as well as numerous other civil rights and anti-war activists. Because of this fact I am requesting that I have complete access to any and all files which the Police Department has compiled on my activities.

I would appreciate a response to this request by July 16, 1976.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

(Attachment B)

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCE SYSTEM

Mayor's Order 76-109
May 4, 1976

SUBJECT: Availability of Official Information for Public Disclosure

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Executive Secretary, D. C.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Public Law 93-198, it is hereby ordered that:

Commissioner's Order No. 299.207/1 of December 27, 1935, as amended by Order of the Commissioner No. 68-211 of March 19, 1968, as amended by Order No. 71-370 of November 2, 1971; is hereby repealed. The following policies shall govern the avialability for disclosure by agencies of the Government of the District of Columbia of official information and records requested by the general public.

Sec. 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this Order, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Agency means an office, department, division, board, commission, or other entity of the Government of the District of Columbia under the administrative authority of the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(b) "Available" means keeping the record or a duplicate thereof open for inspection and copying during the normal business hours of the agency.

(c) "Categorical request" means any request for all records falling within a reasonably specific category which conforms to the definition of "identified records."

(d) "Identified records" mean any reasonably specific description of the records sought which will enable an agency employee to locate the requested records and would include the general subject matter of the records, and the title and dates of the records, if known.

(Attachment C)

(e) "Person" means any member of the general public, besides persons legally authorized by other than this Order, whether an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or public or private organization.

(f) "Public disclosure" means available to any member of the general public besides persons legally authorized by other than this Order.

(g) "Records" means any books, papers, maps, photographs or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the Government of the District of Columbia in connection with the transaction of public business, and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its successor as evidence of its organization, functions, decisions, policies, procedures, operations, or other activities of the District Government or because of the informational value of data contained therein. However, the term shall not include the compiling or processing of a record not in existence, or not in the possession or control of the agency, nor shall it include objects or articles such as tangible exhibits, models, and other structures or equipment.

Sec. 2(a) General Availability of Government Records. Upon written request by any person for identified records, the agency of the District Government to which the request is directed shall, not later than within ten working days, make such records available. Should the agency require additional time to produce the records, it shall acknowledge the request in writing within such ten-day period, stating therein the reason for the delay and indicating the date on which the records shall be available. Grounds for delay beyond the ten-day period are: the requested records are stored in whole or part at locations other than the office having charge of the records; the request requires the collection of a substantial number of specified records; the requested records have not been located in the course of a routine search and additional efforts are required to locate them; the requested records require examination and evaluation by personnel having the necessary competence and discretion to determine if they are exempt from disclosure by section (3) (a) of this Order, or can be revealed only with appropriate deletions as provided for under section (3) (a).

(b) If the records requested are unavailable for disclosure under one of the categories of Section (3) (a), the agency may deny the request, but in such case it shall provide a written denial to the person requesting the records within ten working days, stating the reason for the denial and shall inform such person of the review procedures provided by section 5 of this Order. The knowledge and responsibility of the head of the agency denying the request shall be implied in every written denial. Each agency of the District Government shall maintain a file of all letters of denial of that agency which shall be made available on request.

Sec. 3. Records which may be withheld from Public Disclosure.

(a) The following records may be withheld from public disclosure:

(1) records specifically exempted from disclosure by law;

(2) records in files whose release would result in a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, except when identifying references, such as names and addresses, are deleted;

(3) records in invesitgatory and inspection files compiled for law enforcement purposes, except to the extent available by law to a party other than an agency;

(4) records of commercial or financial information obtained from a person under an agreement of confidentiality; and

(5) records of inter-agency or intra-agency communications which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency, except all guidelines, instructions or procedures issued to governmental personnel for the administration of any public law, regulation or Order shall not be considered inter-agency or intra-agency communications under this Order.

(6) Reports and memoranda of consultants or independent contractors, except to the extent they would be required to be disclosed if prepared by the agency.

Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection.

(b) Any of the records listed in subsection (a), except for records listed in paragraph (1), may be made available by the agency or reviewing body if said agency or reviewing body determines that no unreasonable interference with personal privacy or effective governmental operations shall result. Nothing in this Order shall authorize the withholding of information or limit the availability of records to members of Congress, the Council of the District of Columbia, or to any legally authorized governmental agency or person.

Sec. 4 Public Information Review Board.

(a) A Public Information Review Board is her-by established to administer and supervise this Order and to review delays and denials of information by agencies involved. The Review Board shall be comprised of the following members: (1) the Public Affairs Officer of the District of Columbia or his representative, (2) the Director of the Municipal Planning Office or his representative, (3) the Executive Secretary or his representative, and (4) two representatives appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia who shall represent the public.

The public representatives may not be employees of the District of Columbia Government and shall serve a three-year term of office. The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be designated by the Mayor.

(b) The Executive Secretary of the District of Columbia shall furnish staff assistance to the Board. Three members of the Review Board shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The Review Board shall have the following powers and responsibilities:

(1) to review all appeals from denials of access to agency records; and

(2) to review all complaints about violations of time limits set out in section 2 of this Order. If the Review Board finds the complaint justified, it shall order the agency to supply the records or to issue an official denial immediately. A report of the failure or refusal of an agency to comply with an order of the Review Board shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for appropriate action.

(3) The Board, its Chairman, or any of its members, is authorized to conduct informal meetings between agency representatives and persons appealing from denials of access to agency records for purposes of conciliation of reaching voluntary accords between the persons concerned.

Sec. 5 Review of Denials of Public Access to Government Records. Any person denied access to Government records by an agency may appeal within thirty (30) days of such denial, by filing an original and four copies of a request for review, in writing, with the Executive Secretary, who shall immediately notify the Board members of the appeal.

(a) The appeal shall state in writing the grounds for the appeal, including supporting statements or arguments, and a copy of the agency's letter of denial. An additional copy of the appeal shall be filed with the agency that denied the request. The agency shall transmit to the Board within five (5) working days copies of all correspondence and documents pertinent to the appeal.

The Board shall be convened within twenty working days from the time a written appeal is received by the Executive Secretary.

(b) The Board is authorized to review the facts and rationale behind the agency action, including review of the records in question, and shall determine whether the agency decision represents a proper interpretation and application of this Order. The review shall be conducted upon the written record. Hearings may be granted in the discretion of the Board or its Chairman, for purposes of oral argument. Persons granted oral argument may submit written summaries thereof or briefs but no transcript need be made.

(c) If the Board, after its review, determines that the agency in question improperly interpreted or applied provisions of this Order, the Board may issue a directive to the agency ordering it to make available the records in question. The decision of the Review Board shall be sent in writing to the person making the appeal within ten days after the Board convenes to consider the appeal. A copy of all decisions of the Review Board shall be kept on file by the Executive Secretary and shall be available to any person on request.

Sec. 6. Search and Duplication Fees and Method of Payment.

(a) The following specific fees shall be applicable with respect to services rendered to persons pursuant to this order:

(1) Searching for records, per quarter hour, after 1st hour, by clerical personnel..... $1.00

(2) Nonroutine searching, per quarter hour, by supervisory personnel..... 2.50

(3) Copies made by photostat or otherwise (per page). (Maximum of 2 copies will be provided..... .10

(4) Duplication of architectural or engineering photostats and drawings (per page)..... .40

(b) When no specific fee has been established for a service, for example, when the search involves computer time or special travel, transportation, or communications costs, the head of the agency is authorized to determine the direct costs of the service and include such costs in the fees chargeable under this section.

(c) Where it is anticipated that the fees chargeable under this section will amount to more than $25, and the requester has not indicated in advance his willingness to pay fees as high as are anticipated, the requester shall be promptly notified of the amount of the anticipated fee or such protion thereof as can readily be estimated. In appropriate cases an advance deposit may be required. The requester is at any time welcome to confer with knowledgeable agency personnel in an attempt to formulate the request in a manner which will reduce the fees and meet the needs of the requester. A request will not be deemed to have been received until the requester has agreed to pay the anticipated fees and has made an advance deposit if one is required.

(d) A charge of $1.00 shall be made for each certification of true copies of agency records.

(e) Search costs are due and payable even if the record which was requested cannot be located after all reasonable efforts or if the agency determines that a record which has been requested but

which is exempt from disclosure under this part is to be withheld.

(f) Fees must be paid in full prior to issuance of requested copies.

(g) Remittances shall be in the form either of a personal check or bank draft drawn on a bank in the United States, a postal money order, or cash. Remittance shall be made payable to the order or the D.C. Treasurer and mailed or otherwise delivered to the head of the agency. The agency will assume to responsibility for cash which is lost in the mail.

(h) A receipt for fees paid will be given only upon request. Refund of fees paid for services actually rendered will not be made.

(i) The head of the agency or an officer designated by him may waive all or part of any fee provided for in this section when such officer deems it to be in either the agency's interest or in the general public's interest.

Sec. 7. Effective Date. The provisions of this Order shall take effect May 4, 1976.

WALTER E. WASHINGTON
Mayor

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Attachment A	FBI Identification Record on Julius Hobson dated 8/12/76
Attachment B	Letter from Councilman Hobson to the Director, Identification Division, FBI dated 8/3/76
Attachment C	Letter from Councilman Hobson to Mr. Kelley dated 8/3/76
Attachment D	Letter from Mr. Kelley to Councilman Hobson dated 7/23/76
Attachment E	Letter from Councilman Hobson to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation dated 6/21/76

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

Text of Telegram Sent to Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the Bureau of Investgation

March 18, 1977

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

On June 21, 1976 I requested full access, under the Fed Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, to any information and records which the FBI has compiled on me. To date I have received none of the information requested. It has been 9 m since this request has been made and it is imp rative that I obtain any information and records that the FBI has compiled o me by April 4, 1977.

If this request cannot be honored by April 4, 1977, when can I expect to receive the requested information? My office number is 724-8072.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

8-12-76 271 PT

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

This FBI identification record is furnished to Mr. Julius Wilson Hobson
Pursuant to Department Order 556-73.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 571 512 E, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army	Julius Wilson Hobson #34 167 576	April 8, 1942	NON-ARREST ENTRY	
Civil Service Commission	Julius Wilson Hobson #4 49 32849	October 29, 1948	NON-ARREST ENTRY	
Civil Service Commission	Julius Wilson Hobson #35916058	April 13, 1959	NON-ARREST ENTRY	
Baltimore County Police Department Towson Maryland	Julius Wilson Hobson #30525	July 7, 1963	trespassing	
Police Department Washington DC	Julius Wilson Hobson #194793	September 6, 1963	unlawful entry	not guilty

RECEIVED
AUG 18 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

(Attachment A)

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1963 O—857-051

[Order 556–73]

PART 16—PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

Subpart C—Production of FBI Identification Records in Response to Written Requests by Subjects Thereof

By order dated September 24, 1973, the Attorney General of the United States directed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereinafter referred to as the FBI, publish rules for the dissemination of arrest and conviction records to the subjects of such records upon request. This order resulted from a determination that 28 U.S.C. 534 does not prohibit the subjects of arrest and conviction records from having access to those records. In accordance with the Attorney General's order, the FBI will release to the subjects of identification records copies of such records upon submission of a written request, satisfactory proof of identity of the person whose identification record is requested and a processing fee of five dollars.

Since the FBI Identification Division is not the source of the data appearing in identification records, and obtains all data thereon from fingerprint cards or related identification forms submitted to the FBI by local, state, and Federal agencies, the responsibility for authentication and correction of such data rests upon the contributing agencies. Therefore, the rules set forth for changing, correcting or updating such data require that the subject of an identification record make application to the original contributing agency in order to correct the deficiency complained of.

The relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rule making, opportunity for public participation and delay in effective date are inapplicable because the material contained herein relates to the interpretation of 28 U.S.C. 534 as allowing the granting of an exemption to subjects of identification records and relief of prior administrative restrictions on dissemination of such records to them. Furthermore, it is deemed in the public interest that there be no delay in effective date of availability of identification records to the subjects thereof.

By virtue of the order of the Attorney General, dated September 24, 1973, and pursuant to the authority delegated to the Director, FBI by 28 CFR 0.85(b), Part 16 of 28 CFR Chapter I, is amended by adding the following new Subpart C:

§ 16.30 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereafter referred to as the FBI, concerning procedures to be followed when the subject of an identification record requests production thereof. It also contains the procedures for obtaining any change, correction or updating of such record.

§ 16.31 Definition of identification record.

An FBI identification record, often referred to as a "rap sheet," is a listing of fingerprints submitted to and retained by the FBI in connection with arrests and, in certain instances, fingerprints submitted in connection with employment, naturalization or military service. The identification record includes the name of the agency or institution which submitted the fingerprints to the FBI. If the fingerprints submitted to the FBI concern a criminal offense, the identification record includes the date arrested or received, arrest charge information and disposition data concerning the arrest if known to the FBI. All such data included in an identification record are obtained from the contributing local, State and Federal agencies. The FBI Identification Division is not the source of such data reflected on an identification record.

§ 16.32 Procedure to obtain an identification record.

The subject of an identification record may obtain a copy thereof by submitting a written request via the United States mails directly to the FBI, Identification Division, Washington, D.C. 20537, or may present his written request in person during regular business hours to the FBI Identification Division, ~~Second and D Streets SW.~~, Washington, D.C. Such request must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of identity, which shall consist of name, date and place of birth and a set of rolled-inked fingerprint impressions taken upon fingerprint cards or forms commonly utilized for applicant or law enforcement purposes by law enforcement agencies.

§ 16.33 Fee for provision of identification record.

Each written request for production of an identification record must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars ($5.00) in the form of a certified check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. This fee is established pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 483a and is based upon the clerical time beyond the first quarter hour to be spent in searching, identifying and reproducing each identification record requested, at the rate of $1.25 per quarter hour, as specified in § 16.9. Any request for waiver of fee shall accompany the original request for the identification record and shall include a claim and proof of indigency. Consideration will be given to waiving the fee in such cases.

§ 16.34 Procedure to obtain change, correction or updating of identification records.

If, after reviewing his identification record, the subject thereof believes that it is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes changes, correction or updating of the alleged deficiency, he must make application directly to the contributor of the questioned information. Upon the receipt of an official communication directly from the agency which contributed the original information the FBI Identification Division will make any changes necessary in accordance with the information supplied by the agency.

CLARENCE M. KELLEY,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NOVEMBER 21, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-25198 Filed 11-27-73;8:45 am]

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

August 3, 1976

The Honorable Clarence M. Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr.Kelley:

On June 21, 1976 I wrote your office requesting full access under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts to any information and records which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled on me.

Your letter of July 23, 1976 asked that I submit a notarized signature so that the FBI can continue processing for the release of documents pretaining to me. I have had the signature of this letter notarized in order to comply with this request.

In addition, any documents that pertain to me could be listed under the following name variations:

Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Julius Wilson Hobson
Julius Hobson

I have also contacted the Bureau's Identification Division separately for a copy of my arrest and conviction records in compliance with Attorney General's Order 556-73. A copy of this request is enclosed.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at-Large

Enclosures

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of August, 1976.

My Commission expires: April 14 [illegible], D. C.

(Attachment C)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 23, 1976

Mr. Julius Wilson Hobson
Apartment 214
901 6th Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

This is to acknowledge receipt by the FBI on June 23, 1976, of your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request dated June 21, 1976.

A preliminary review of the index to our central records discloses references to a name similar to yours. Since our records contain innumerable instances of different people with the same name, and we have reviewed only the index to our records at this point, and not the records themselves, we do not know whether the records in question relate to you.

An exceedingly heavy volume of FOIPA requests has been received these past few months. Additionally, court deadlines involving certain historical cases of considerable scope have been imposed upon the FBI. Despite successive expansions of our staff responsible for FOIPA matters, substantial delays in processing requests continue.

We are now beginning to work on requests which we received during October, 1975.

Since January 1, 1975, the FBI has received a total of 23,986 FOIPA requests. Of these, our present backlog is 8,335. In an effort to deal fairly with any request requiring the retrieval, processing and duplication of documents, each request is being handled in chronological order based on the date of receipt. Please be assured that your request is being handled as equitably as possible and that all documents which can be released will be made available at the earliest possible date.

(Attachment D)

Mr. Julius Wilson Hobson

Before we can commence processing for release any documents which may pertain to you, it will be necessary for you to submit your notarized signature. This procedure is designed to insure that information concerning an individual is released only to that person.

If you desire a search of our Identification Division records, please comply with the instructions set forth in Attorney General Order 556-73, a copy of which is enclosed.

Your patience and understanding will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

[Order 556-73]

PART 16—PRODUCTION OR DISCLOSURE OF MATERIAL OR INFORMATION

Subpart C—Production of FBI Identification Records in Response to Written Requests by Subjects Thereof

By order dated September 24, 1973, the Attorney General of the United States directed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereinafter referred to as the FBI, publish rules for the dissemination of arrest and conviction records to the subjects of such records upon request. This order resulted from a determination that 28 U.S.C. 534 does not prohibit the subjects of arrest and conviction records from having access to those records. In accordance with the Attorney General's order, the FBI will release to the subjects of identification records copies of such records upon submission of a written request, satisfactory proof of identity of the person whose identification record is requested and a processing fee of five dollars.

Since the FBI Identification Division is not the source of the data appearing in identification records, and obtains all data thereon from fingerprint cards or related identification forms submitted to the FBI by local, state, and Federal agencies, the responsibility for authentication and correction of such data rests upon the contributing agencies. Therefore, the rules set forth for changing, correcting or updating such data require that the subject of an identification record make application to the original contributing agency in order to correct the deficiency complained of.

The relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rule making, opportunity for public participation and delay in effective date are inapplicable because the material contained herein relates to the interpretation of 28 U.S.C. 534 as allowing the granting of an exemption to subjects of identification records and relief of prior administrative restrictions on dissemination of such records to them. Furthermore, it is deemed in the public interest that there be no delay in effective date of availability of identification records to the subjects thereof.

By virtue of the order of the Attorney General, dated September 24, 1973, and pursuant to the authority delegated to the Director, FBI by 28 CFR 0.85(b), Part 16 of 28 CFR Chapter I, is amended by adding the following new Subpart C:

§ 16.30 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains the regulations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, hereafter referred to as the FBI, concerning procedures to be followed when the subject of an identification record requests production thereof. It also contains the procedures for obtaining any change, correction or updating of such record.

§ 16.31 Definition of "identification record."

An FBI identification record, often referred to as a "rap sheet," is a listing of fingerprints submitted to and retained by the FBI in connection with arrests and, in certain instances, fingerprints submitted in connection with employment, naturalization or military service. The identification record includes the name of the agency or institution which submitted the fingerprints to the FBI. If the fingerprints submitted to the FBI concern a criminal offense, the identification record includes the date arrested or received, arrest charge information and disposition data concerning the arrest if known to the FBI. All such data included in an identification record are obtained from the contributing local, State and Federal agencies. The FBI Identification Division is not the source of such data reflected on an identification record.

§ 16.32 Procedure to obtain an identification record.

The subject of an identification record may obtain a copy thereof by submitting a written request via the United States mails directly to the FBI, Identification Division, Washington, D.C. 20537, or may present his written request in person during regular business hours to the FBI Identification Division, [illegible], Washington, D.C. Such request must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of identity, which shall consist of name, date and place of birth and a set of rolled-inked fingerprint impressions taken upon fingerprint cards or forms commonly utilized for applicant or law enforcement purposes by law enforcement agencies.

§ 16.33 Fee for provision of identification record.

Each written request for production of an identification record must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars ($5.00) in the form of a certified check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. This fee is established pursuant to the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 483a and is based upon the clerical time beyond the first quarter hour to be spent in searching, identifying and reproducing each identification record requested, at the rate of $1.25 per quarter hour, as specified in § 16.9. Any request for waiver of fee shall accompany the original request for the identification record and shall include a claim and proof of indigency. Consideration will be given to waiving the fee in such cases.

§ 16.34 Procedure to obtain change, correction or updating of identification records.

If, after reviewing his identification record, the subject thereof believes that it is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes changes, correction or updating of the alleged deficiency, he must make application directly to the contributor of the questioned information. Upon the receipt of an official communication directly from the agency which contributed the original information the FBI Identification Division will make any changes necessary in accordance with the information supplied by the agency.

CLARENCE M. KELLEY,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NOVEMBER 21, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-25198 Filed 11-27-73;8:45 am]

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Attachment A	Letter from Mr. Wilson to Councilman Hobson dated 12/16/76
Attachment B	Letter from Mr. Wilson to Councilman Hobson dated 6/30/76
Attachment C	Letter from Councilman Hobson to the Information and privacy Coordinator, CIA dated 6/21/76

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

16 DEC 1976

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

This is in reply to your letter of 21 June and our telephone conversation with your Executive Assistant Sandy Brown of 5 November 1976.

We have completed a search of our record systems in response to your Privacy Act request, and were able to locate the documents discussed below. These have been carefully reviewed, and our determinations are as follows:

Enclosed, Tab A, are copies of documents, which are being released to you in their entirety.

1. Newspaper article, 22 October 1968.
2. Newspaper article, 3 November 1968.
3. Newspaper article, 18 January 1969.
4. Newspaper article, 18 January 1969.
5. Newspaper article, 28 January 1969.
6. Newspaper advertisement, 28 July 1969.
7. Newspaper article, 3 November 1970.
8. NPAC letter, July 1971.
9. Cover with pages 249 & 250 of the book, The Black Power Revolt.
10. Cover with pages 917 & 918 of House of Representatives report, 1968.

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

(Attachment A)

11. Cover with page 1440 of United States Senate report, 21 & 22 March 1968.

12. Cover with pages 86-87 from the publication, Road to Revolution.

13. Announcement of a conference sponsored by the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, 15 June 1968.

Enclosed also, Tab B, are copies of segregable portions of the documents listed below. Deletions have been made under the exemption provisions of pertinent subsections of the Privacy Act of 1974. These are given with each document cited, and an explanation of their applicability is provided further below.

	Documents	Exemptions
14.	Excerpt from the Information Digest, 20 October 1972.	(j)(1)
15.	Announcement of a public meeting sponsored by the Washington Mobilization for Peace.	(j)(1)
16.	Excerpt from The Pink Sheet on the Left, 11 December 1972.	(j)(1)
17.	Excerpt from The Pink Sheet on the Left, 13 December 1971.	(j)(1)
18.	Announcement of a public rally sponsored by the Washington Mobilization Committee.	(j)(1), Privacy
19.	Memorandum, 11 December 1967, with Attachment A.	(j)(1)
20.	Investigative report, 16 November 1966.	(j)(1), Privacy
21.	Announcement of a Town Meeting sponsored by The New Party.	(j)(1)
22.	Memorandum regarding another individual, 14 November 1968.	(j)(1), Privacy
23.	Memorandum, 15 November 1968.	(j)(1), Privacy

	Documents	Exemptions
24.	Memorandum regarding an individual other than requester, undated.	(j)(1), (k)(5) Privacy
25.	Memorandum regarding individuals other than the requester, 28 March 1963.	(j)(1), (k)(5) Privacy
26.	Memorandum regarding an individual other than the requester, 31 March 1953.	(j)(1), (k)(1) Privacy
27.	Report, 6 August 1968.	(j)(1), Privacy

The following documents are being withheld in their entirety. The withholding exemptions are given with each document cited.

	Documents	Exemptions
28.	Dispatch, 16 January 1969.	(j)(1), (k)(1), Privacy
29.	Investigative report on an individual other than the requester, 16 April 1953.	(j)(1), (k)(5), Privacy
30.	Appraisal summary on an individual other than the requester, 22 July 1953.	(j)(1), (k)(5), Privacy
31.	Personal History Statement on an individual other than the requester.	Privacy
32.	Intraoffice memorandum, 25 June 1969.	(j)(1), Privacy

The Privacy Act subsections cited above apply as follows:

(j)(1), in this case, applies to documents or segregable portions of documents, release of which would disclose intelligence sources and methods, including names of Agency employees and organizational components;

(k)(1) applies to information and material properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652; and,

(k)(5) applies to investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment, or access to classified information, release of which would disclose a confidential source.

In addition, items annotated with the word "Privacy" were segregated or denied in order to preserve the privacy of other individuals, consistent with the specific intent of the Privacy Act itself.

As specified in the Privacy Act, I am advising you of your right to appeal the determinations cited above, by addressing your appeal to the undersigned. I will, in turn, forward it to the appropriate senior officials.

In addition to the documents mentioned above, there were numerous references to newspaper clippings relating to you. Many, if not all, of these clippings could possibly be located and reviewed if you felt it necessary or desirable.

Also, during our records search, we located a number of documents originated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of the Army. These have been referred to those originators for their review and direct reply to you.

At the risk of being redundant, since we advised you in reply to your wife's request, you may request a similar search for records from the District of Columbia Police. The applicable citation is Mayor Order 76-109 of 4 May 1976.

We thank you for your patience during the time it has taken to process your request. Over the past months, many similar requests were received and we apportioned our time in a manner calculated to satisfy as many of our requesters as possible. Your consideration in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

By Stephen Northrop—The Washington Post

Announcing their support for Nixon are, from left, Leon Hawkins, Joseph McLaughlin, Dr. James Shepperd, Herbert Muriel, Floyd Anderson and Enoch Butler. All are members of newly formed D.C. Blacks for Two-Party Voice.

27? OCT 22 1968

New Negro Organization Backs Nixon

A new organization of young Negro business and professional men here endorsed Richard M. Nixon for the presidency yesterday and bid for "a part of the action" in the Republican Administration they foresee in the White House in January.

The two-week-old D.C. [illegible] announced its presidential endorsement in a press conference at the Black Nugget, a 14th Street night club formerly known as the Golden Nugget.

A panel of two lawyers, a physician, an antipoverty worker, a contractor and the club's new owner said the group was formed to help Negroes develop a power base in the Republican Party.

In a statement, the group said:

"Black people have got to become an integral part of the power structure which controls this country. Black people have got to become relevant to the political process which governs this system. Black people have got to put the concerns and the needs of black people first."

In announcing its support for the Nixon candidacy, the group emphasized the former Vice President's long-time support for home rule for the District of Columbia and his position on "black capitalism," entitled "Bridges to Human Dignity."

As a Senator in 1952, Nixon introduced a home-rule bill for Washington that passed the Senate but not the House.

The organization also announced support for three candidates for the District school board. Julius W. Hobson was endorsed in his at-large candidacy and Mrs. Ella Bullock and Charles Cassell were endorsed as candidates in the First Ward.

The organization claim[s] 50 members. Dr. Herman Stamps, professor of dentistry at Howard University, is president. He did not attend yesterday's press conference.

Members at the press conference were Joseph McLaughlin, owner of the Black Nugget; Dr. James Shepperd; Herbert Muriel and Floyd Anderson, both lawyers; Enoch Butler, an antipoverty worker, and Leon Hawkins, a contractor.

McLaughlin said the group has no connection with the Republican organization in the District.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 23 Nov 76

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date 23NOV76

Field of 9 Seeking 3 At-

Nine candidates, including three members of the present appointed District school board, are vying for the three at-large seats on the board. The eight other seats on the new board are being contested at the ward level.

On the new board the at-large members will have no special privileges, although they will be able to claim that they represent the entire city, rather than just a section. The candidates:

BENJAMIN H. ALEXANDER

A school board member since July 1966, Alexander has steered an independent course.

He opposed former Supt. Carl F. Hansen, rejected Hansen's request to appeal the Wright decision, then initially voted against the appointment of Supt. William R. Manning.

Alexander was one of the board members who recently expressed to Manning dissatisfaction with his performance, urging him to seek another job.

A research chemist who is currently a health science administrator at the National Institutes of Health, Alexander was active in PTAs and youth work before appointment to the board. He lives at 2522 South Dakota Ave. NE, has one child in public schools and another is a graduate of the local system.

The 47-year-old candidate favors city-wide reading improvement, firmer discipline, continued teacher and administrator in-service training, increased appropriations for schools and closer parent-teacher and student relationships.

ANITA F. ALLEN

Since her appointment to the outgoing school board on July 1, 1967, Mrs. Allen, the board's vice president, has been one of its most influential and active members.

She drew up the board's first statement endorsing racial, economic and social integration. Mrs. Allen headed the special subcommittee that recommended the appointment of Supt. William R. Manning, but recently with other members

The 32-year-old candidate has stressed the need for "establishment of a concrete and working relationship with the U.S. Congress." He calls also for equal distribution of qualified teachers, adequate facilities and modern equipment to schools throughout the city.

The father of a pupil in elementary school, he has campaigned also for "progressive pre-school programs," an immediate, intensive remedial reading program, a center that would test students with learning problems and provide follow-up treatment and relevant vocational training.

ELLIS HAWORTH

Haworth retired six years ago after a 40-year career in the District's public schools, including mathematics and science teaching at the secondary school level and 16 years as a chemistry and science professor at D.C. Teachers College.

His wife teaches English at Wilson High School. Haworth, 66, who lives at 4401 Davenport St. NW, occasionally serves as a substitute teacher in local schools.

As an active member and official formerly of the D.C. Education Association and currently of the D.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, Haworth has been known as a strong advocate of increased spending for schools and as a supporter of retired Supt. Carl F. Hansen.

His platform calls for a city-wide program to improve pupil reading skills, curriculum revision in all fields at all school levels, staff improvement, and expansion of the educational program to provide free schooling to all 3-year-old and 4-year-year-old children.

JULIUS W. HOBSON

Hobson for the last eight years has been a controversial activist in regard to the D.C. school system.

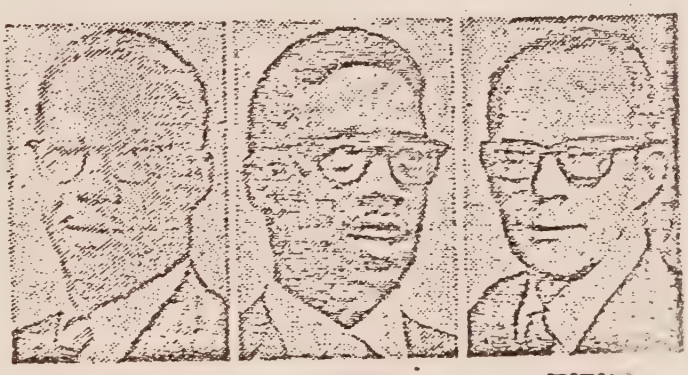
He "seized" the school board three years ago for which he was fined $50, organized a school boycott in May 1967 which fizzled, and last fall again took over the school board to try to block the appointment of Supt. William R. Manning.

His suit against retired School Supt. Carl F. Hansen and the school board led to the landmark de facto segregation decision issued by Judge J. Skelly Wright on June 21, 1967.

Hobson is now in court trying to overturn the Manning appointment, which he claims was illegally made. The 46-year-old economist for the Social Security Administration traces his concern about schools back into the early 1950s when he was active in PTAs and civic associations. During the campaign he has said, "My platform is the Wright decision." He has a child in public schools and lives at 200 M St. SW.

ALEXANDER ALLEN BUTLER

HAWORTH HOBSON JACKSON



McCOY MOORE SESSIONS

JAMES A. JACKSON III

Jackson, who lives at 700 7th St. SW, is a pharmacologist with bachelor's and master's degrees from Fordham University. He operates his own firm, Jackson Laboratories Inc., a research and testing laboratory servicing the drug industry and the federal government.

The 35-year-old candidate has advocated decentralizing

WP JAN 1 8 1969

Father Groppi to Address Laymen

The Rev. James Groppi, militant Milwaukee civil rights priest, will speak on "Black Pride and the Life of Cities" at 8:30 p.m. next Friday at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

His talk is sponsored by the Washington Lay Association in cooperation with the National Association of Laymen.

The first in a monthly series, his talk will be followed by lectures by the Rev. Donald M. Cleek of Detroit, chairman of the Midwest Region, Black Catholic Clergy Caucus; Julius Hobson, member-elect of the District Board of Education; the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, author and Episcopal priest; Jose Lemaster, former Benedictine prior and experimenter with psychoanalysis, and Charles Davis, English Catholic theologian who left the priesthood because he had "ceased to believe in it."

Concerning Father Groppi, the following story is reported:

In the midst of 12,000 hostile whites, with tear gas and shotguns exploding around him, he told his marchers, "Keep cool, walk fast, girls in the middle. And don't be afraid. If we are afraid to die, we wouldn't be good Christians."

"What's Wrong With the D.C. Schools" will be Hobson's topic in a talk before the Sunday Evening Club of the National Presbyterian Church, 4125 Nebraska ave. nw., at 7 p.m. Sunday.

Speaker for the 1220 Club of the same church, at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, will be Hiawatha Bunnie, director of Bonabond, Inc. He will speak on "The Role of the Ex-Convict in the Community."

The Methodist Men's Club of Cherrydale Methodist Church, Arlington, will hear David S. Broder, national political correspondent of The Washington Post, at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday. "Prospects for the Nixon Administration" will be his subject.

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WS Jan 26 1969

Gloppi Boyd To Leave For Catholics

The Washington Lay Association, a coalition of area Roman Catholics, is sponsoring a series of five monthly lectures beginning next week. Moderator will be the Rev. John E. Corrigan, leader of Washington's dissident priests.

The Rev. James Groppi of Milwaukee, white parish priest who was former director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Youth Council and leader of 200 open housing marches in the city, will speak at 8:30 p.m. Friday in the East Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Other speakers will be: The Rev. Donal M. Clark, chairman of the midwest region of the Black Catholic Clergy Caucus, and Julius Hobson, civil rights activist and member-elect of the D. C. Board of Education, Feb. 19; the Rev. Malcom Boyd, Episcopal priest and author now serving as chaplain at Yale University, March 18.

Don Jose Lemercier, Benedictine monk from Cuernavaca, Mexico, recently disciplined by the Vatican for performing group psychoanalysis among monks of his monastery, April 8, and Charles Davis, English theologian and resigned Catholic priest who has since married and written several books, May 20.

Ticket information for the series or individual lectures, all to be held at 8:30 p.m., may be obtained from the Center for Christian Renewal, 1606 Kenyon St. NW, 232-0714. Admission at the door will be $2.50 each.

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Wash Star

A School Board President

By ERNEST HOLSENDOLPH
Star Staff Writer

In a boisterous, sometimes unruly and hard-fought organizational meeting last night — less than eight hours after being sworn in — the new District Board of Education picked a compromise candidate, the Rev. James E. Coates as its president.

Anita F. Allen, who cast the deciding vote in the third presidential ballot, was chosen as the vice president, shutting out Julius W. Hobson and his supporters, who brought the proceedings to a halt several times with shouts of "Sell-out!" "Shame!" and "Hear the people!"

Coates, New School Board Chief, Stresses the Positive. Page B-1

What seemed to incense the Hobson backers, many of them leaders of the Black United Front, was the decision by John H. Treanor Jr. to side with Coates on the first two ballots rather than vote for Hobson, who also had been nominated. Treanor had been backed by the Triple E Committee, formed around Hobson during the campaign.

Coates and Hobson deadlocked with five votes apiece, when Mrs. Allen abstained through two ballots. She then asked for a recess, and for 15 minutes the large assembly was treated to the spectacle of board members button-holing one another for votes as people in the audience milled among them pleading for support for their favorites.

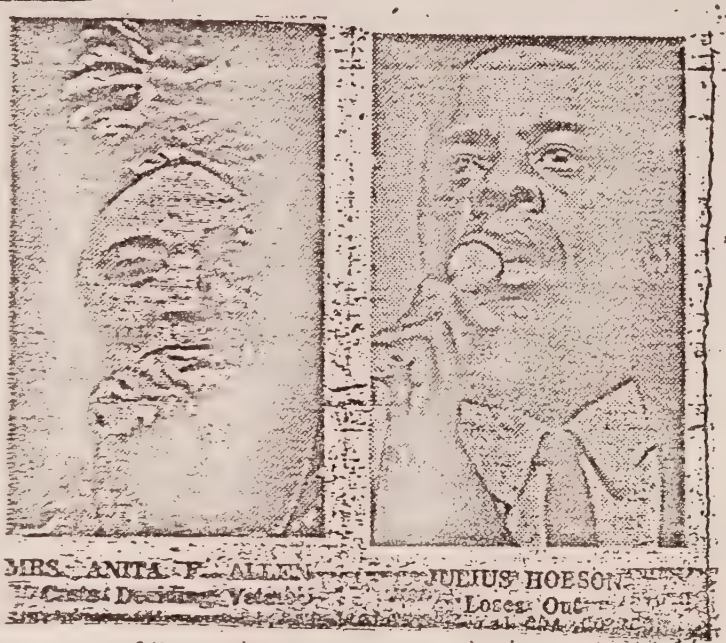
Voted for Selves

On the first two ballots Hobson had voted for himself and was supported by John A. Sessions, Martha S. Swaim, Mattie G. Taylor and Muriel M. Alexander. Coates cast a vote for himself as did Nelson C. Roots, Albert A. Rosenfield, Treanor and Edward L. Hancock.

Seen on the stage, going from one group to another were City Council members Stanley Anderson and Joseph Yeldell, BUF leaders R. H. Booker and Chuck Stone, defeated school board candidates Frederick McCoy and Daniel Butler and about 25 others, including newsmen.

"No, I'm not interested in the vice presidency," Treanor, who represents Southwest's Ward 2, was heard to say as he moved away from one group.

"Name one black person who calls you pro-black," Stone called Rosenfield. "I stand on my record," Rosenfield responded, asserting that he integrated the softball team at Catholic University when he coached there.



MRS. ANITA F. ALLEN
Cast Deciding Vote

JULIUS HOBSON
Loses Out

Eligibility Questioned

Shortly after the Coates nomination, Hobson raised the question that the Ward 6 representative might be ruled ineligible for the board if a suit brought by Edward Saunders is successful.

Saunders, who lost to Coates, maintains that Coates filed illegally because, as a member of the Democratic Central Committee he already held an elective office.

When the meeting was gaveled to order Coates was quickly named president with six votes as Mrs. Allen cast her vote for him.

"Thanks a lot, Treanor!" a voice shouted from the audience.

Then Charles Cassell, a co-chairman of the BUF, rose in the audience with a microphone and said:

"There has been an obvious mandate for Julius Hobson. . . . He alone got 60,000 votes. We won't tolerate a secret ballot. . . . You have gone against the wishers of the people of Washington. The purpose of the election was to hear the voter preference. . . . We won't accept the decision. . . . We will stay here all night if necessary. Suspend the rules and declare the vote null and void!"

As Mrs. Taylor tried to get the floor, Coates declared, "You're

See SCHOOLS, Page A-5

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Washington

D.C. JAN 1975

SCHOOLS

Coates Beats Hobson In Presidency Race

Continued From Page A-1

out of order, the floor is now open for vice president."

Finally she was recognized and permitted to point out that the vote for Hobson had not been cast. His five votes did not change the outcome.

Sometime amateur stage actor Cassell then boomed from the audience, "Shame, John Treanor! You should be ashamed of yourself—you owe your election victory to black people—shame!"

Like a bizarre play, shouts and speeches from the audience held up proceedings for several minutes, until Hobson rose, quieted his 30 to 40 supporters with thanks for their enthusiasm and said:

"I have been making bricks without straw for a long time. Whether as chairman or not, I will be here to fight for children."

Then, gesturing toward Treanor, he said:

"Treanor accepted our support ... like a Democrat who gets party support and then votes with the Republicans to organize the House. I cannot blame the others who voted against me ... they didn't promise me their support and I wouldn't accept Rosenfield's support."

"Uncle Tom" Cries

As cries of "Uncle Tom" were directed at Coates, the board turned to selecting a vice president. One voice shouted, "Give it to Allen! She's a black traitor who sold out to whites up there!"

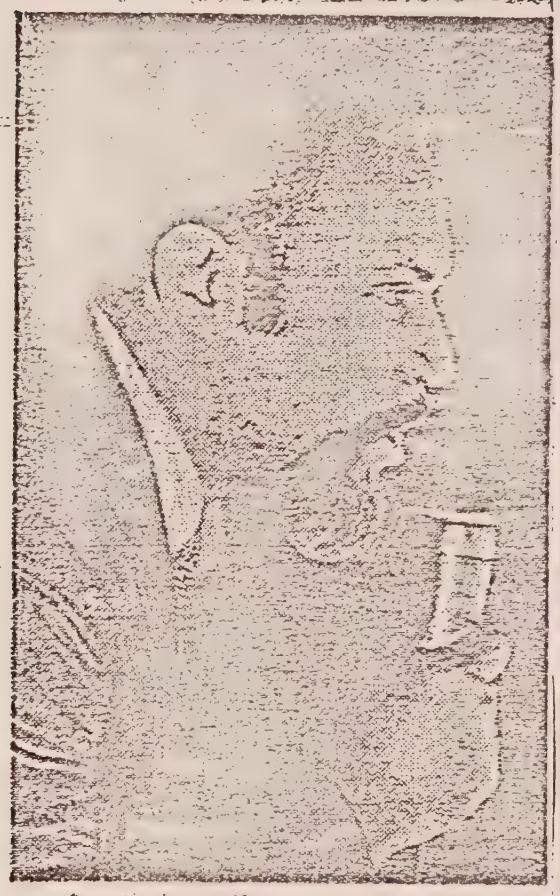
On the first ballot, Mrs. Allen beat Sessions, 6 to 3. She got her own vote and those of Hancock, Roots, Rosenfield, Treanor and Mrs. Alexander. Sessions was supported by Hobson and Mrs. Swaim, as Coates, the president, and Mrs. Taylor abstained.

The hot school board race had been predicted by board sources early yesterday shortly before the noon swearing-in conducted by Justice Thurgood Marshall. The sources also indicated the possibility that Coates would be settled upon as a compromise between Mrs. Allen and Hobson.

When leaders of the Allen alliance determined before the meeting that she could not possibly get the sixth vote to win, they switched to Coates, board members said privately.

Mrs. Allen, miffed at not being given even a chance to make a run at the office, sat out the voting until she was assured a chance to win the second office.

Hobson, bitter about Treanor's failure to support him, vowed last night that he will take on the Ward 2 candidate this fall. Both live in Southwest and hold 4-year terms.



Charles Cassell of Black United Front fights for Julius Hobson.

—Star Photographer Ray Lustig

The Rev. James Coates, the winner, watches reflectively.

Wash Star 28 JAN 1969

The board votes—from right: Mattie Taylor, [illegible] field, Nelson Roots; Hobson, Edward Hancock, Martha Swaim, John Sessions, Albert Rosen[illegible] Coates, Anita Allen. Arm (left) is John Treanor.

WS JAN 28 1969

Wash Star 28 JAN 1969

WE MUST END THE WAR NOW!

"THE TIME IS COMING VERY SOON WHEN THE U.S. NO LONGER WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASK AMERICAN BOYS TO DIE IN THE VIETNAM WAR."

So said Averell Harriman on February 11th of this year.

Since then, 5700 American boys have died 37,500 American boys have been wounded. In addition, 80,000 Vietnamese have died from acts of war committed by both sides. Vietnamese civilian casualty figures are not known but are estimated up to ten times the military figure. In all, over 37,000 American and over 622,000 Vietnamese military have been killed since American intervention in 1961. 241,000 Americans have been wounded in 8½ years.

WE SAY THE TIME HAS NOW COME!

The undersigned believe that a military solution to the Viet Nam War is impossible and that a continued war will only mean more bloodshed—American and Vietnamese.

We urge the following as the road to peace:

1. **Halt all offensive military operations in Vietnam, including search and destroy missions.**
2. **Commit ourselves to withdrawal of all our troops by April, 1970, and begin withdrawal immediately.**

Karen B. Abell
Arthur Aikins
Raymond G. Agnew
John E. Ainsworth
Anne K. Ainsworth
Ada J. Alexander
David W. Alexander
Helen G. Alexander
Noll Allen
Thomas B. Allen
Richard Almond, M.D.
Barbara Almond, M.D.
Robert Z. Alpern
Brince A. Anderson, M.D.
Joanne F. Anderson
Leo E. Anderson
C. Brook Andrews
Charlotte G. Andrews
Grace M. Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Ashley
Beth Atkinson
Mary Lilian Atkinson
Robert J. Aubuchon
Marguerite Auch
Richard L. Auch
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Janice Bakst
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Ruth Barnett
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Toni Bell
Michael L. Berger
Leon Berkowitz
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Jerome Davis
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Marianne B. Digus
John Di Tomasso
Carroll A. Doggett Jr.
Lauraine T. Doneas
Richard Donn
Marjory Donn
Theresa Dow
Lamson O. Dowdey
Tilford Dudley
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Roy H. Duesterdick
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Beatrice S. Duncan
Dr. Michael J. Dunn
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Paul Dost, D.D.
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Keryalyne Dumminton
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Mrs. Jane Gilmer Wilhelm
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Gloria J. Hyatt
Thomas Hall (SP-5)
Dale Hyltion

Douglas T. Ibach
Burnell Irby
Dr. Phillip S. Irey

Hunh Jacobsen
Madelyn Jamison
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Werner Jannay
Rabbi Sanford H. Jarmovay
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Myles M. Johnson
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Claude D. Jones
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Albert Jura
Diyan Kadish

Alice Kaiser
Henry Coy Kamplies
Ruth Kaufler
Miriam W. Kaufman
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R. S. Lee Keers
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Keers
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Richard W. Keckle
Irwin O. Keizer
Mrs. K. D. Keeds
Edna F. Kegu
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Dr. Allen M. Kenchek
Jacqueline Kenchek
Jeanne Kennon
Michael Kenal
Mrs. Miriam Kevin
Jeri Kevy
William L. Kevyt
A. W. Kewis, Jr.
Pialne Kewis
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Myrna I. Kewis
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John A. Korr
Murice Korr
Janice Kothers
Ana Kubarsky
Esher K. Kubarsky
Martha L. Kundgren
Trudy Kundgren
Francis A. Kuzzatto
Helen Kyman

Ann E. McCarthy
Mrs. Thomas McCarthy
Mrs. Rouert McClurkin
Craig S. McCoy
Malcolm McCune
Deidre McDonuld
Ann Marie McLoone
Margaret McMahon
Elsie McNeil
Gelston McNeil
Pichard McSorley, S.J.
Kev. Shane MacCarthy
Rev. James O. MacDonell
Fr. Raymond McChes nay
Donal McLaughlin
Jonathan Mechle

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Joan W. Ochser
Tina Ochser
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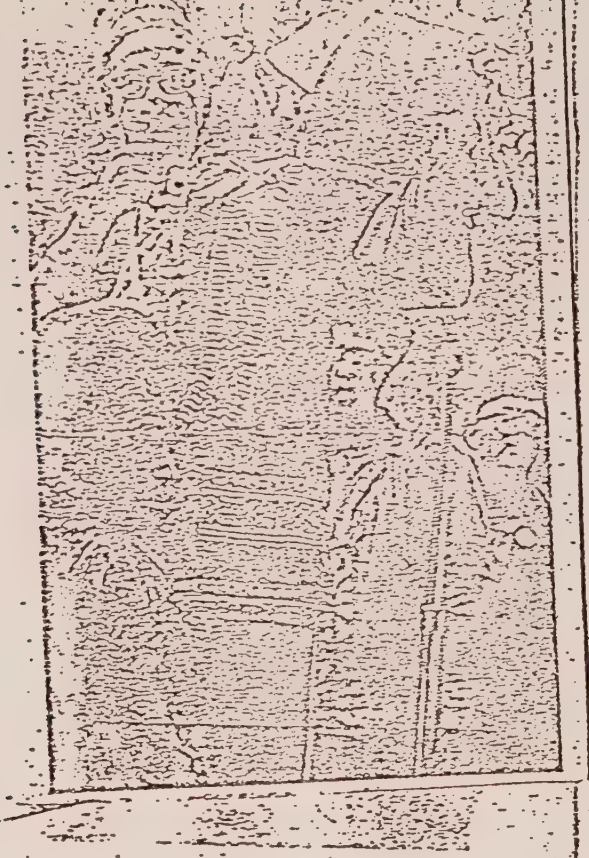
This adv. sponsored by End the War Ad Hoc Committee of the Wash. Area. P.O. Box 1314, Silver Spring. Abe Bloom, Chairman.



—Star Photographer Pete Schmick

The Rev. Douglas Moore at Solidarity Rally.

Black Solidarity Rally Urges Federal 'Sick-Out'

By ALMA ROBINSON
Star Staff Writer

The Black United Front has issued a report on the racial makeup of 21 government agencies which shows that 97 percent of federal management positions are held by whites and only 2 percent are filled by blacks.

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, a candidate for the District nonvoting delegate seat and BUF chairman, released the report at a Black Solidarity Day rally here yesterday. He urged the audience of about 150 black federal workers at 16th and E Streets NW, to "take this report back. Take this as your ammunition." Many of the persons at the park appeared to be federal employes on lunch breaks.

Moore told the government workers to follow the example of the federal air controllers, who began a three-week "sick-out" in March to dramatize their working conditions.

"They don't want you to stop work . . . Washington, D.C., is the executive, administrative heart of the United States government," Moore said.

The delegate candidate later pleaded for donations of money for blacks in Cairo, Ill., who have been engaged in a feud with whites. About $135—most of it in $1 bills—was passed up to a hat.

Tony Cox, who said he is on parole from Lorton Reformatory, said. A national caravan now being organized will arrive in Cairo on Thanksgiving Day.

Julius Hobson, waving the 29-page report on federal employment discrimination in his hand, led off the rally with exhortations to support the federal protest.

Hobson, who said he'd "like to have the (nonvoting delegate) job, but I just don't want to run," told blacks to support Rev. Moore: "He's not trying to tear down a damn thing, but he's trying to get the money in their pay envelopes."

The rally, according to its organizers' had been called "to get the black community into a program of action." About 600 persons attended.

Shortly after the rally broke up, police reported window smashings at 10 stores on downtown Broad Street, at five stores in the West Cary Street shopping area and at a supermarket on West Main Street.

City Manager Alan F. Kiepper, after a special closed-door session of City Council, said the day shift of city police had been kept on duty and state police had been asked to stand by.

The manager of a clothing store on Broad Street told police a group of black youths smashed the display windows of his store and took "several thousand dollars" worth of merchandise.

No arrests were reported, but six persons had been treated for glass cuts at the Medical College of Virginia emergency room by 8:30 p.m.

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[212] 741-2

NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION

150 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 911
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

Dear brothers and sisters,

America is presently preparing to celebrate its birth. This nation was born in a struggle for self-determination, with the professed goals of freedom and justice for all.

This year there will be two kinds of ceremony. In one, millions of Americans will gather across the nation to watch fireworks and listen to politicians mouthing platitudes, paying lip service to the ideals expressed in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

In the other, thousands of Americans will gather to reaffirm their commitment to fight for the realization of freedom, justice, and equality.

This ceremony is the National Antiwar Convention sponsored by the National Peace Action Coalition (organizers of the April 24 mass marches in which nearly a million Americans participated). It is to take place at Hunter College in New York City on July 2, 3, 4. Anyone who is against the war is invited to attend. All who register will have equal voice and vote. The only fireworks at this ceremony will come from the free exchange of ideas and the resulting debates.

It is extremely important that there be a significant number of GIs at this convention. At those other ceremonies politicians will speak loudly of the right of self-determination for all people. Yet at the same time, they are forcing GIs to deny that right to the people of Vietnam. At those other ceremonies the politicians will also speak proudly of America's heritage of freedom and justice. Yet at the same time, women and men in the military are required to surrender the very rights they are ostensibly fighting for. Right now the Army is preparing to court-martial Pvt. Ed Jurenas of Ft. Greely, Alaska, for exercising those rights of freedom of speech and press supposedly guaranteed to *all* Americans.

The fight for GI rights is central to the GI antiwar movement. And the GI antiwar movement is one of the most important constituencies in the nation-wide antiwar movement. But no civilian can possibly know the needs, desires, and limitations of the GI antiwar movement. Accordingly, there will be a special GI/veteran workshop which will deal with the unique problems of antiwar GIs.

The National Peace Action Coalition is the largest, most effective single organization in the antiwar movement. NPAC is a non-exclusive, democratic organization which offers GIs the greatest potential for participating in the decision as to the direction the antiwar movement will take in the coming months. That decision is of vital concern to every man and woman on active duty in the military.

We strongly urge that you attend this convention.

In peace,

Representative Ron Dellums
(D—Cal.)

SP/4 Verne Windham
Ft. Hamilton, NY

Louis P. Font
former 1st Lt.
West Point, Class of 1968

Capt. Grier Merwin, USAR
Ft. Meade, Md.
member Concerned Officers Movement*

Hal Rankin
Editor, *GI Press Service*

SP/4 Dave Cortright
Ft. Bliss, Texas

Pvt. Ed Jurenas
Ft. Greely, Alaska

*Organization listed for purposes of identification only.

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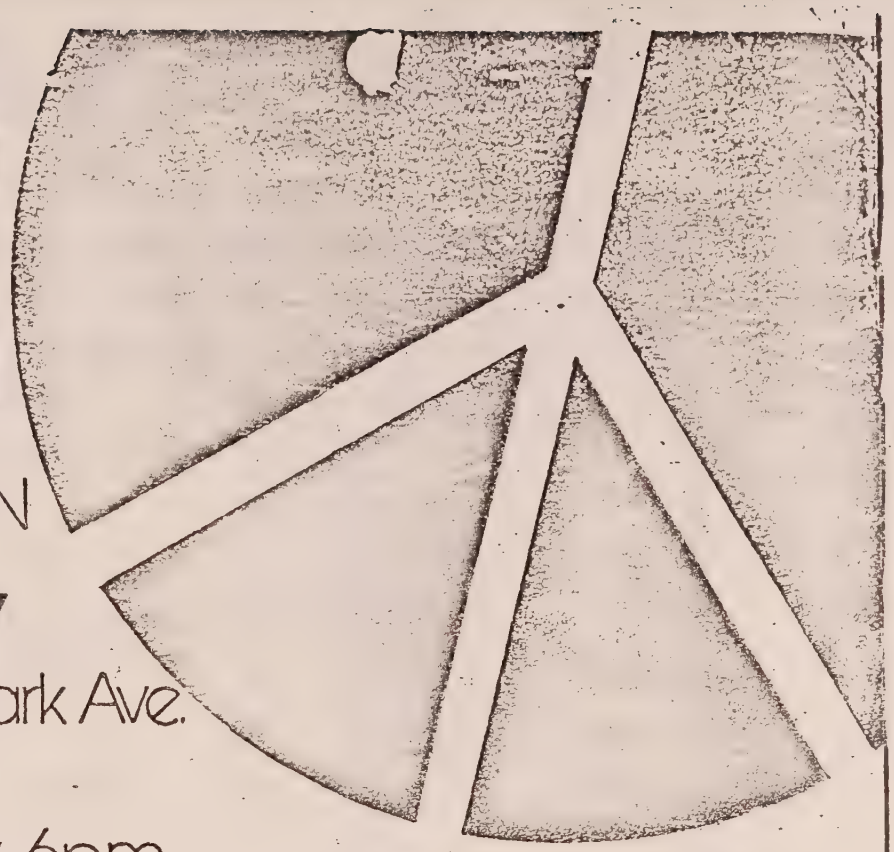
Call a National Antiwar Convention



SPONSORED BY THE
NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION

NEW YORK CITY
Hunter College, 68th St. & Park Ave.

JULY 2-4, 1971
Registration begins Friday, 6p.m.

On July 2-3-4, the National Peace Action Coalition will sponsor a national antiwar conference at Hunter College in New York City. The conference will bring together war opponents from around the country to map out plans for antiwar activity this fall. All who register for the conference will have voice and vote.

The last NPAC conference, held Dec. 4-6, 1970, planned the historic April 24 demonstrations which took place in Washington and San Francisco. These marches, the largest political demonstrations in the history of this nation, revealed the tremendous strength of public opposition to U.S. involvement in Indochina.

We who marched and the millions who marched with us in spirit are now the majority — not the "silent majority," but the majority which speaks loudly for "PEACE NOW!" We are united in demanding the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. forces and materiel from Indochina.

In greater numbers than ever before, Americans are ready to work in a united, sustained, and organized way to end the war. Based on the demand "OUT NOW!" GIs, veterans, trade unionists, Blacks, women, Chicanos, Asian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, students, professionals, gay people, clergy and others can be mobilized to challenge Nixon's barbaric assault on the people of Southeast Asia.

The peace movement must provide the leadership necessary to guarantee that the power to end the war which resides in the masses of the American people is effectively used to accomplish that objective.

THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT NOW CLEARLY REPRESENTS THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. WE MUST BEGIN TO ACT LIKE THE MAJORITY WE ARE. The antiwar movement now has the potential to reach every region of the country, to speak to every sector of the population. With your help, this conference can fulfill that potential. Together we can plan how to translate majority antiwar sentiment into majority antiwar action.

The convention will begin at 7:30, Friday, July 2. Keynote speakers will include Vietnam veteran Bob Mueller; Deborah Bustin, national coordinator of the Student Mobilization Committee; Senator Vance Hartke; David Livingston, District 65, Distributive Workers; Victor Reuther of the United Auto Workers; and Jim Lafferty, NPAC coordinator. On Saturday and Sunday there will be workshops and plenary sessions to discuss action proposals.

National Peace Action Coalition
150 Fifth Avenue No. 911
New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 741-2018

___Enclosed is $. . . . . donation. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

___I want to advance register for the convention. Enclosed is ___$6 (adults), ___$3 (college students), ___$2 (junior high and high school students). NOTE: There will be low cost and hotel housing and child care available during the sessions.

___I want to start a Peace Action Coalition in my area. Please send information.

___I want to help build the NPAC convention. Please send me literature for distribution.

NAME . . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . . .

CITY . . . . . STATE . . . . . ZIP . . . . .

PHONE . . . . . .

ORGANIZATION OR SCHOOL . . . . . .

convention endorsers

(Partial listing. Organizations listed for identification only.)

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Chicago

REV. H.H. BROOKINS
President Western Regional Conference
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National Conference of Black Lawyers

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NEW YORK BLACK UNITED FRONT

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TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

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UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS
DISTRICT 417

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Nobel Prize in Science
Labor University Alliance

JEANNE WALTON
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Free Angela Davis

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Vice President
Massachusetts State Labor Council

LEROY WOLINS
Veterans for Peace
Chicago

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
New York Metropolitan Branch

WENDELL YOUNG
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Retail Clerks

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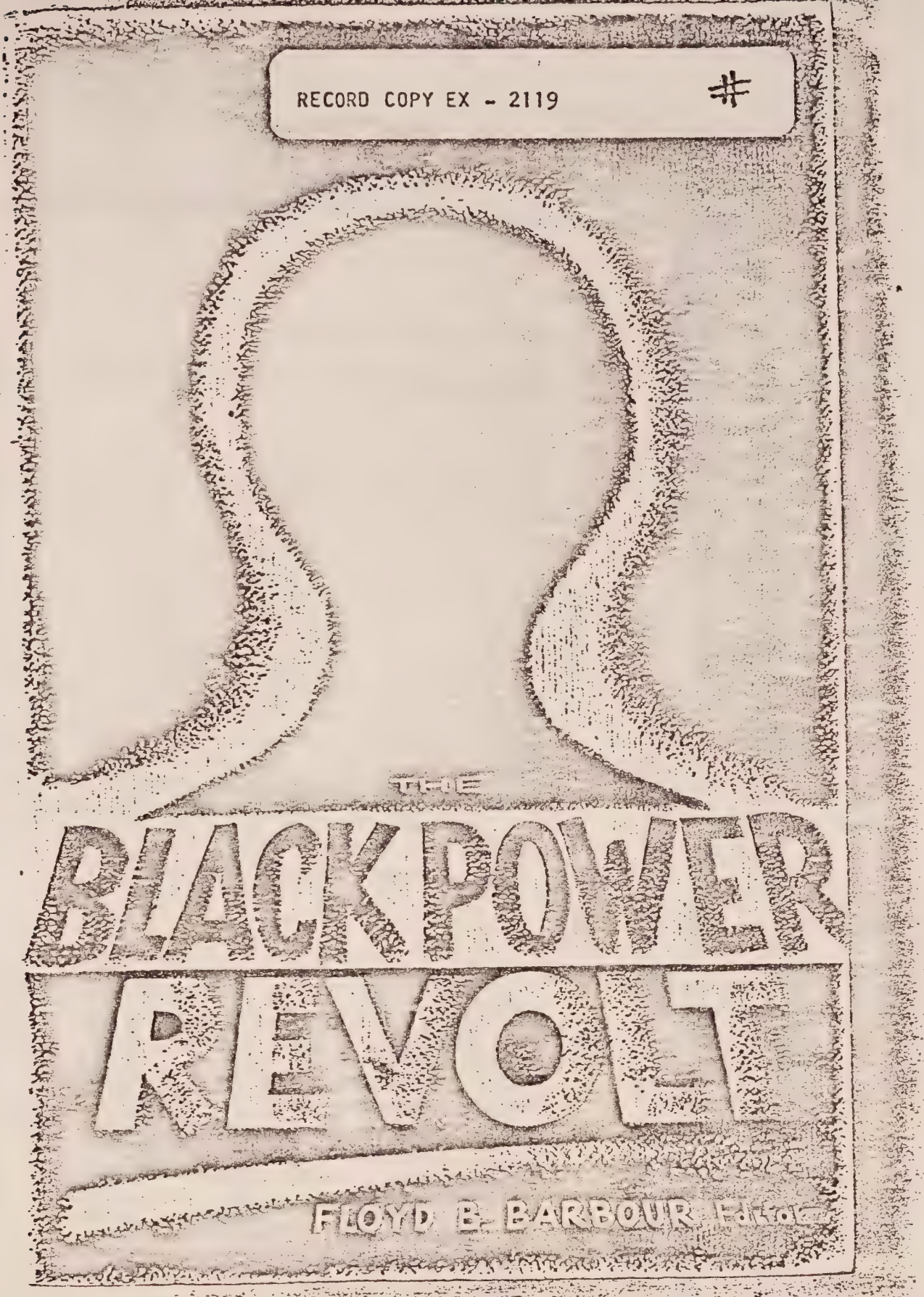

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South, and has published widely in the field of Afro-American History.

NATHAN HARE is at present Chairman of the Washington Committee for Black Power. His enthusiasm for academic freedom and freedom of speech brought him dismissal without warning or benefit of hearing from Howard University, along with five other professors and twenty students. In his early years of study he distinguished himself both academically and as a boxer at Langston University. His master's degree and doctorate were conferred by the University of Chicago; he began teaching at Howard in 1961, but was compelled to desert his sport in order to do so. Dr. Hare has published in many journals, magazines, and newspapers, including: *Phylon Review*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ebony*, and the *American Sociological Review*. In 1965, his first book, *The Black Anglo-Saxons*, was published, and he has an essay in a forthcoming book edited by LeRoi Jones. He is included in *Who's Who in American Education*, *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, and *Outstanding Personalities of the South*.

ADELAIDE CROMWELL HILL was born in Washington, D. C., where she attended Dunbar High School. She continued her education at Smith College and holds a doctorate in sociology from Radcliffe College. Dr. Hill has been a lecturer at Hunter College (New York); an instructor at Smith College; and a teaching fellow at Radcliffe. In 1953, she acted as United States Cultural Exchange Specialist in Africa and Israel, and in 1959 as Visiting Lecturer in Sociology at the University College in Ghana. At present she is Assistant Professor in Sociology and Research Associate for the African Studies Program at Boston University. Dr. Hill has published widely and is co-author with Martin Kilson of the forthcoming anthology, *Apropos of Africa: Sentiments of American Negro Leaders on Africa from the 1800's to the 1950's*.

JULIUS W. HOBSON is chairman of the local chapter of ACT in Washington, D. C. Formerly he was a member of the National

Council of CORE. He held this position for four years until 1964, when, he states, he had the singular experience of being the only member of CORE to be expelled because of his views on Black Power. Recently, he figured prominently in the Washington landmark school case which resulted in the resignation of former school superintendent, Carl F. Hansen. Hobson has been and continues to be a long-distance runner for human rights.

JOHN E. JOHNSON writes: "My background has been one which has involved me with the arts since my high school days. I have a Master's in Fine Arts from the City University of New York. My experience includes directing the Adult Acting Program at the Dorothy Maynor School of the Arts, and acting in such plays as *The Little Foxes* by Lillian Hellman, and *Call Me By My Rightful Name*. I was Chairman of the Art Department and Asst. Principal in charge of students and arts for the New York City Board of Education. At present, I am Asst. Prof. of Fine Arts at Lincoln University."

LEROI JONES comes from Newark, N. J. He studied at Rutgers University, Howard University, Columbia University, and The New School in New York. His writings include *The Dead Lecturer* (poems), *The System of Dante's Hell* (a novel), *The Blues People* (an analysis of black music) and several plays. His *Dutchman* won the Obie Award for the Best American Play of the 1963-64 off-Broadway season, and was made recently into a motion picture. The foundation and direction of the Black Arts Repertory Theater and School in Harlem is one of his enterprises towards the growth of conscious Black culture. He has just published *Tales*, a collection of short stories.

MAULANA RON KARENGA is founder-chairman of US, the Black Nationalist Cultural Organization. He holds a master's degree in political science and African studies from the University of California in Los Angeles, and is a doctoral candidate. He was co-ordinator of the Watts Grass Roots Community Seminar at University of Southern California in 1966. He has been an instructor of Swahili for the Los Angeles Board of Education, and

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES IN RIOTS, LOOTING, AND BURNING

PART 1

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 25, 26, 31, and NOVEMBER 28, 1967

(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Un-American Activities

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tional established civil rights groups * * *." (Editorial, "Mrs. Richardson's Revolt," vol. III, No. 11, November 1963, p. 1)

"What is needed at this juncture is a truly national Liberation Front with a program aimed squarely at basic changes in our economic and social structure—a planned economy based on public ownership subject to the needs and will of masses who will hold power—which will make for rapid social advance, freedom and equality.

* * * * * * *

"the prospects of victory for our Second Revolution are more than promising; and through it, perhaps, America can at last rejoin the human family." (James A. Kennedy, "Toward a National Liberation Front," vol. III, No. 11, November 1963, pp. 19, 20)

"* * * Afro-America lacks adequate leaders. The acknowledged so-called "Negro leadership" serves as the white man's neutralizer of Black America's struggle. Therefore it will be removed by dedicated younger Black militants who are more responsive to the fundamental needs of the Black Masses' * * *" (Donald Freeman, "The Cleveland Story," vol. III, No. 6, June 1963, p. 18)

"The white racist policeman in the Black ghetto does not represent law and order for Afro-Americans, he is merely the extension of the repressive economic, political and social system that is imposed on the ghetto by the white power structure. * * *" (Daniel H. Watts, editorial, "Genocide or Murder?" vol. V, No. 8, August 1965, p. 3)

"The white power structure which had supported these negro anglo-saxons was calling in the chits. The house niggers responded by saying 'we can't *control* the natives, they are not one of us. You (whites) must put down the rebellion. *We will back you up, as far behind you, as we can get.*' * * *" (Daniel H. Watts, editorial, "Watts, L. A.,—The Nation's Shame," vol. V, No. 9, September 1965, p. 3)

"The cry is Black Power. Very curiously, of all the slogans that the so-called civil rights revolution has generated, to date, only the cry of Black power has instill [sic] fear in the hearts of big and little charlie. Why? Why suddenly, the most 'freedom' loving of whites, have been driven from the civil rights circles by the cry of Black power? Is it because after 350 years of struggle *we* have finally got to where the action is? Power? Black Power?

"Black power! Power to punish, Power to destroy, and above all Power to survive the most brutal system of oppression ever devised by man. * * *

"Brothers and Sisters, charlie's finger is on the panic button, let our Black Power help him push it, to hell. T.C.B." (Daniel H. Watts, editorial, "'Anda-Black Power," vol. VI, No. 7, July 1966, p. 3)

ACT

ORIGIN:

March 1964 at a conference in Chester, Pa.

PURPOSE:

To support local "action groups" in civil rights activity "when their anti-discrimination projects are attacked and 'undercut by the standard civil rights organizations such as the NAACP * * * and the Urban League.'"

ORGANIZATION:

ACT leader Julius Hobson has stated that the group is "not a civil rights organization in the classical sense but a revolutionary one in the American tradition."

Chapters were formed in Chicago, Ill.; New York City; Chester, Pa.; and Washington, D.C.

KEY LEADERS:

Lawrence Landry—chairman
Stanley Branche
Gloria Richardson
Julius Hobson
John Wilson
Jesse Gray
Nahaz Rogers

ACTIVITIES:

ACT has—

(1) planned nationwide school boycott in 1964 to protest de facto school segregation throughout the country;
(2) planned a nationwide boycott of California wines and fruits to protest a voter referendum on housing law. ACT took the position that the right to open occupancy should not be decided by popular vote;
(3) sponsored a 7-day rights offensive, May 24–30, 1965;
(4) participated in the attempted "stall-in" at the 1964 New York World's Fair;
(5) organized civil rights school boycotts, buying boycotts, etc.

STATEMENTS:

JULIUS HOBSON, *THE EVENING STAR* (WASHINGTON, D.C.), AS QUOTED IN THE *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*, MAY 22, 1967, P. H5866:

"'You can't make Socialist promises within the Capitalist system. It won't work. I'm a Marxist Socialist, not a Communist, but I don't have any illusions that I can change the system, although I think I can improve it.'"

THE EVENING STAR (WASHINGTON, D.C.), JULY 21, 1967, P. B-1:

Hobson saw the Newark riot of 1967 as "'the beginning of the new "Civil War" in the United States.'"

JULIUS HOBSON, *THE WASHINGTON POST*, NOVEMBER 6, 1966, P. A-27:

"'We know what colonialism is right here at home,' he said. 'We don't have to go to Vietnam to impose the kind of freedom I've enjoyed here. * * *'"

NAHAZ ROGERS, *THE MILITANT*, APRIL 27, 1964, P. 1:

"'The old line of making the Negro revolution acceptable by the guidelines of deportment and graciousness that are acceptable to the white community is gone. ACT will not function in a manner that is acceptable to white people. It will do things that are accaptable [sic] to Negroes.'"

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER

ORIGIN:

May 1965 at a conference in Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE:

To serve as a political action arm for ACT leaders. "Its aim is to gain political control of major U.S. cities through mobilization and control of the Negro residents." According to its literature, it "'is part of the revolutionary struggle of people all over the world to liberate themselves from the determination of the United States to impose its way of life on the whole world and to build a new world free from exploitation.'"

ORGANIZATION:

"Individuals connected with its founding represent various facets of the militant Negro extremist community. The chairman of the organization is Jesse Gray. He is a former Harlem organizer for the Communist Party, USA."

"'Membership in the Organization for Black Power shall be of organizations and individuals who accept the perspective of Black Power and the discipline of the organization in the struggle for this power.'" (J. Edgar Hoover. Testimony before Appropriations Subcommittee, February 10, 1966, pp. 256, 257.)

KEY LEADERS:

Jesse Gray—chairman
Lawrence Landry—Chicago chairman
Julius Hobson—member of steering committee

ACTIVITIES:

At a meeting in Chicago in July 1965 a program was adopted which included the following points:

(1) Dissemination of information on "fraudulent nature" of the poverty program;

2166
2 1 6 6

RIOTS, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DISORDERS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 216, 90TH CONGRESS

MARCH 21 AND 22, 1968

IX

VI

Part 6

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

Grace Boggs stated that Harlem in New York should be a training center where a political line could be hammered out on the nationwide application of a program whereby the Negro will be placed with effective means to assume control of the Nation's biggest cities.

She stated that one of the biggest problems which confronts the Negro concerning the concept mentioned above is the lack of funds of the militant Negro groups. She noted that some funds could be obtained from Communist China. She noted that Communist China has a great deal of money; and, "We could get it," but it will first be necessary for the militant Negro groups to present a concise program which will suit the Chinese before it would be possible to ask China for funds.

Senator CURTIS. Is she of Chinese descent?

Lieutenant McCor. I believe she is of Chinese and African descent.

She stated that once the Negroes are in control of the city government they will be able to put more pressure on the Federal Government for more assistance for the people, and gradually the Federal Government would be forced to adopt a more Marxist approach to the solution of the problems of the people in the cities.

She stated that the group would work within the framework of the law in obtaining political control. Once control of the city was obtained, if there were laws inhibiting their activities, they would work to have these undesirable laws changed.

Grace Boggs expressed concern that there was not much time left for such a revolution as proposed to take place. She was concerned because there were not a sufficient number of people who would devote all of their time and effort toward such a cause as political revolution, and unless some source of revenue could be secured, the lack of funds would represent an insurmountable obstacle.

On September 4 and 5, 1965, James and Grace Boggs were hosts at a meeting held at their home by the Organization of Black Power. A total of 20 persons were in attendance, representing three groups, as follows:

Max Stanford, Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), New York City, N.Y., and Philadelphia.

Don Freeman, Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), Cleveland, Ohio.

General G. Baker, Jr., Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), Detroit, Mich.

Jesse Gray, Organization of Black Power (OBP), New York City, N.Y.

Julius Hobson, Organization of Black Power (OBP), Washington, D.C.

James Boggs, Organization of Black Power (OBP), Detroit, Mich.

Nahaz Rogers, Organization of Black Power (OBP), Chicago, Ill.

William Davis, Organization of Black Power (OBP), Philadelphia, Pa.

Ernest Thomas, Deacons for Defense and Justice, Jonesboro, La.

Thomas Merritt, Deacons for Defense and Justice, Jonesboro, La.

George Merritt, Deacons for Defense and Justice, Jonesboro, La.

The conference was held on 2 days, Saturday, September 4, and Sunday, September 5, 1965. The meetings were held at the Freedom Now Party headquarters, 5028 Joy Road, Detroit, Mich.

Riots to Revolution:

An Outline of Plans for Urban Guerrilla Warfare in the U.S.A.

By Robert A. Pedersen

In June of 1964, just one month before the Harlem riots shocked the American people into the realization that a race civil war was possible in this country, Philip Abbott Luce, the author of this book, met with four others in a secluded area of Central Park, New York City, to discuss the possibility of creating a guerrilla operation in the Negro ghettos. They were all Communists, members of the pro-Chinese Communist Progressive Labor Movement. Four of the five had been to Cuba; the summer before, later, all were briefed on individual responsibilities and each one armed with a pistol, having been told that groundwork had already been laid for the guerrilla operation.

seriousness, and with the same faith in the power and future of the black people of this country."

One "Black Power" group that is attempting to arm Negroes throughout the country is the Deacons for Defense. On February 21, 1965, *The New York Times* reported the existence of the Deacons for Defense, "a mutual protection association, employing guns and shortwave radios" which was born the summer before in Jonesboro, Louisiana. Armed Negro "self-defense" units began to patrol the Negro neighborhoods in that city.

By June, 1965, the Deacons had spread its influence. *The New York Times* stated that "The Deacons . . . has crossed the Mississippi River to Mississippi and Alabama and plans to move into every Southern state. . . . Earnest Thomas of Jonesboro, La., the 32-year-old vice president and full time organizer of the Deacons, said yesterday that the organization had 50 to 55 chapters in various stages of organization in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama."

The Deacons is headed by Charles Sims and has now moved into Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Detroit and Philadelphia. Chicago organizer Thomas, mentioned above, told *Newsweek* this:

"I don't see where in hell non-violence is going to solve anything. . . . When you deal with the beast, you better deal with him appropriately." Thomas is also prone to repeat the phrase of Malcolm X that "I believe in freedom by any means necessary."

In Washington, D. C., the group is headed by Julius Hobson who suggested the burning of stores of local merchants who oppose "home rule" for the District of Columbia. Thomas has informed the press in Philadelphia that the Deacons were arming

and training Negroes to fight "police brutality and the white man's power." Charles Sims has also announced that a Deacons group has been formed in New York City.

Undoubtedly the Deacons for Defense is one of the important links in any attempt to implement a guerrilla war in the United States. Once actual guerrilla operations began, the armed and trained members of the organization would be invaluable in spreading insurrection throughout the country.

There are a significant number of "independent" black revolutionaries who usually speak the same language as their "organized" counterparts. These independents include black writers, well-known veterans of civil rights conflicts, actors and singers. These "big-name" revolutionaries exercise a disproportionate but considerable influence. Their group also includes established "social workers" who have built a circle of influence within the ghetto through church work or community education and recreation centers.

James Haughton, a New York black revolutionary who works in Harlem, is an admitted Marxist and says:

"There aren't enough black revolutionaries—people for whom salvation lies outside the capitalist system . . . (Stokely) has the flavor and substance of a true leader. He is a solid cat. He is beautiful. . . . I'm too old, too intellectual. True leadership has to come from the street."

Mae Mallory, who served thirteen months in jail as an accomplice of Robert Williams in the Monroe kidnapping case, is one of the more articulate female black revolutionaries. She lives in New York and has been involved in a number of fracases at the United Nations. She was a sponsor

POLICE PRACTICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

June 15, 1968 — Howard University Law School

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_____ Registration and Luncheon $5.00. Luncheon reservations must be made by June 12, 1968. A limited number of reservations will be available at the door.

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An Affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union

[illegible]

POLICE PRACTICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Saturday June 15, [illegible]
9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [illegible]

PURPOSES OF THIS CONFERENCE:

[illegible]

Program....

9:00 [illegible]

9:30 *Welcoming Introductory Remarks*

[illegible] Area Civil Liberties Union

10:00 [illegible]

I. *Disorderly Conduct*

[illegible]

[illegible] Archdiocese of Washington

[illegible] D.C. Division of Public Safety

[illegible]

[illegible] Poor People's Campaign

[illegible] D.C. Commission on Crime

II. *Police Discretion and Right to Counsel*

[illegible]

[illegible] Legal Aid Agency of D.C.; *CHAIRMAN*

J. Patrick Hickey, Attorney, [illegible] Legal Aid Agency of D.C.

Richard J. [illegible], D.C. [illegible] Criminal Law and Procedure,

[illegible] Center

[illegible] Urban Program,

[illegible] Center

III. *Civil Disturbance and Control of Disorder*

[illegible]

[illegible] *CHAIRMAN*

[illegible] D.C. Riot Committee

[illegible] National Crime Commission

[illegible] D.C. ACLU

[illegible] ACLU Vice-Chairman ACLU

[illegible] D.C. Riot Committee

IV. *Chemical and [illegible] Weapons*

[illegible]

[illegible] NCACLU; *CHAIRMAN*

[illegible] Health

[illegible] Problems of Metropolitan Mental Health Problems

[illegible] National Riot Commission

[illegible] NAACP

Cam[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Administrative Practice

VI. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12:30 Lunch[illegible]

2:00 [illegible]

3:00 P[illegible]ction

5:00 Adjourn[illegible]

INFORMATION DIGEST

192048

OCTOBER 20, 1972

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11/2/72

UNITED FRONTS ?

Reports from a number of areas indicate that supporters and members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) are increasingly working with supporters and members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on a variety of specific issues.

This "united Front" technique is presently being made obvious in the Washington, D.C. area, where the SWP, as in other areas, dominates and operates through branches of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), in this case the Washington Area Peace Action Coalition (WAPAC).

WAPAC's main thrust at this time is organizing for two antiwar demonstrations, October 26 and November 18, which will be mirrored in a number of other cities. WAPAC lists among its local endorsers:

James Archibald, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church
Clergy and Laity Concerned of Washington
Rep. John Conyers, Michigan
Flora Crater, editor, *The Woman Activist*
Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, California
Tilford Dudley, Council on Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ
Federal Employees for Peace
G.I. Alliance
Rev. Robert Hovda, Catholic Liturgical Conference
Labor for Peace of Greater Washington
Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana
Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, Maryland
Rep. William Moorhead, Penna.
Philip R. Newell, Council of Churches of Greater Washington
Northern Virginia Coalition to End the Air War
Peace Committee, Sandy Springs Friends Meeting
Rev. Channing Phillips
Rev. Joe S. Rainey
Rev. Kelvin Shields, Church of Scientology
Student Mobilization Committee
Socialist Workers Party
Rev. Imagene Williams-Stewart, Church of What's Happening Now
Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey
Washington Peace Center
Women Strike for Peace, Washington, Chapter & Northern Virginia Chapter
Fr. William Wendt, Church of St. Stephen
Young Socialist Alliance

A second example of the use of united front tactics, also in the D.C. area, is the Committee for Democratic Election Laws (CODEL). [*Information Digest* of 9/22/72 refers]. CODEL contains representatives from all the main radical and communist groups, but is mainly concerned with defending the bizarre electoral registration practices of the SWP.

It is noted that in hearings before the D.C. Board of Elections, CODEL has been represented by Jerry Gordon, identified in press accounts as a *"peace activist."* Gordon has consistently over the years supported the SWP dominated segment of the peace movement, and many other SWP causes. [Despite his record of support for the Trotskyist varient of communism, *I.D.* has no satisfactory documentation of Gordon's membership in the SWP].

The third example of the left making common cause in the D.C. area is the WAPAC planned mid-November *"Evening to Honor Julius Hobson."*

NOTE: Julius Hobson, presently the Vice Presidential candidate of the People's Party (PP) and who is a long-time civil rights, antiwar activist, is described in WAPAC literature as *"such a special human being ... [who] has made such an outstanding contribution to so many vital, progressive social couses -- peace, civil liberties, human rights, quality education and equal opportunity ... [who] has invariably demonstrated such a rare courage and unflinching commitment to principle...."*

WAPAC's interest in having Hobson honored is not only a political gesture to a well-known local Negro, but also a means of potential revenue. Proceeds from the testimonial evening (expected to be several thousand dollars) will be divided equally between Hobson's own organization, the Washington Institute for Quality Education (WIQE) and WAPAC.

Among the many again making common cause with a Trotskyist-communist front (this time once removed) are:

Sam Abbott, Publicity Director, Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis (ECTC)
Abe Bloom, Chairman, Washington Area Peace Action Coalition
Arthur Carter, Publisher, *Afro-American* Newspaper
Charles I. Cassell, Member, D.C. Board of Education; Co-Chairman, D.C. Statehood Party
Hon. Shirley Chisolm, Congresswoman, New York
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Organization
Hon. John Conyers, Congressman, Michigan
Paul Phillips Cooke, President, D.C. Teachers College
Rev. Gordon Cosby, Church of the Savior
Courtland Cox, Drum & Spear Bookstore
D.C. Reform Committee
Hon Ronald V. Dellums, Congressman, California
Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Congressman, Michigan
Jim Drew, President, D.C. Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG)
DuBois School for Marxist Studies (?)
Rev. David H. Eaton, All Souls Church
Herman Fagg, Socialist Workers Party (SWP)
Florence Forer, Teacher
Joseph Forer, Attorney
Rita Farrell, National Organization for Women (NOW)
Jerry Gordon, Co-Coordinator, National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC)
Sanford Gottlieb, Executive Director, SANE
Vernon Gowdy, RAP, Inc.
Rev. Edward Hailes, President, Washington, D.C. NAACP
Willie J. Hardy, Afro-American Woman of the Year, 1972
LaDonna Harris, Americans for Indian Opportunity
John L. Hechinger
Etta Horn, Chairwoman, City-Wide Welfare Rights
Nicholas Johnson, Federal Communications Commissioner
Jean Camper Kahn, Dean, Antioch Law School

Hear the truth about the VIETNAM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

at a public meeting

FRIDAY, JULY 26 8 p.m.

in the air-conditioned Chantily Room of the

HOTEL Manger-Hamilton

14th & K nw. FREE ADM.

Are the Peace Negotiations in Paris bringing an end to the war in Vietnam?

FACT . . . Since the negotiations began, the war has become more deadly. (More men on both sides have died in the first six months of 1968 than in all of last year.)

Is a U.S. military victory possible in Vietnam?

FACT . . . Evidence from all sources makes clearer each day that a military victory in Vietnam is impossible.

This means that we must make these concessions to end this futile struggle:

1. Stop all bombing!
2. Agree to peace talks with the NLF (National Liberation Front)
3. Withdraw the troops!

The loss of a single life during negotiations is criminal.

Fea. [illegible]d Speaker:

ROBERT GREENBLATT,

Cornell Professor, just back from Paris where he interviewed representatives from both Hanoi and the U.S.

Also JULIUS HOBSON,

Chairman, Washington ACT, and leading rights fighter

Meeting will be chaired by HAGAR WILSON, founder of WSP

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WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE
WASHINGTON SANE (Sane Nuclear Policy Committee)
WASHINGTON PEACE CENTER
WASH[illegible]TON
[illegible]LACK ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT UNION
WASHINGTON DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION
COMMITTEE OF

WASHINGTON MOBILIZATION FOR PEACE
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☐ I would like to help the work of the Washington Mobilization Committee.

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $_____ to help further work of the committee.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE PINK SHEET ON THE LEFT

Your Biweekly Report from Prospect House

December 11, 1972
Washington, D.C.
Issue #41

Dear Subscriber:

TROTSKYITE YOUTH GROUP GATHERS BIG BANKROLL FOR RECRUITMENT DRIVE

The Trotskyite Young Socialist Alliance has amassed a $10,000 bankroll for the purpose of launching a nation-wide organizational recruiting drive.

The money was collected at the YSA's 12th national convention held November 23-26 in Cleveland. Some 1200 young Reds attended the annual strategy session.

According to PINK SHEET informants, the young Trotskyites plan to use their newly acquired cash to finance the cross-country travel of 10 recruiting "teams," each consisting of five or six YSA members specially trained in the art of bringing new comrades into the fold. We anticipate that this new Young Socialist Alliance membership drive will be officially launched this spring. Regions scheduled to receive concentrated attention during the recruiting drive will be the South and Southwest, particularly college campuses in those areas.

Already the Young Socialist Alliance has 60 locals in 29 states. Although the YSA is the most powerful radical youth group in the country, it clearly has ambitious plans for expansion. Be on the alert if these young Trotskyites appear at colleges near you.

ANTI-WAR LEFTISTS TO LAUNCH NEW ACTIVITY

THE PINK SHEET has learned that the U.S. anti-war movement is planning to launch two major propaganda campaigns despite the fact that a Vietnam settlement appears to be close at hand.

Under the direction of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), a group heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party, anti-war forces are planning a massive petition drive aimed at forcing President NIXON to sign an immediate peace agreement with the Hanoi Reds.

The petition plan was mapped out at a PCPJ convention held in New York City during the Thanksgiving weekend. Supporters of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice will be asked to circulate the following petition throughout the country:

> "We the undersigned agree that a just and honorable war settlement is at hand in the nine point peace plan. We urge you to keep your pre-election promise by not only signing but implementing the agreement without further delay."

The PCPJ radicals are also calling for regional anti-war demonstrations beginning November 17. A national anti-war protest is planned for early January, 1973, if a Vietnam settlement is not reached by the first of the year.

The second part of the anti-war propaganda campaign will be aimed at soliciting financial and medical contributions for North Vietnam. Organized by the "Medical Aid for Indochina Committee," a group of non-Communist leftists (with support from

group for the Revolutionary Union, based in Palo Alto, California. The Revolutionary Union is Peking's ideological contact in America.

If you live on the West Coast, be alert to "Friendship Association" spokesmen visiting a college near you soon. Do what you can to inform the student community that the speakers are not objective. If the pro-communist spokesmen receive a good r[illegible]tion on the West Coast, "Friendship Association" speakers will fan out across t[illegible]ountry in 1973.

WASHINGTON LIBERALS PAY HOMAGE TO MARXIST AGITATOR

For the second month in a row, liberals in Washington, D.C. are lining up to pay homage to an avowed Marxist and atheist, Julius Hobson.

HOBSON, one of Washington's leading left-wing troublemakers, is scheduled to receive the "Henry W. Edgerton Civil Liberties Award" on December 12. This "award" will be presented to HOBSON by the National Capitol Area American Civil Liberties Union. While liberals have given some support to HOBSON because of his affliction with a fatal illness, the award is officially being given in recognition of his "campaign against preventive detention, employment and school discrimination, and defense of anti-war demonstrators."

His fellow "award" winners include DAVID RHINE, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party.

You may recall that Issue #37 of THE PINK SHEET reported that liberals throughout Washington were expected to join the revolutionary-organized "Evening to Honor Julius Hobson." We can report to you that that affair was a huge success for Washington radicals.

r[illegible]lutionaries were successful in "conning" liberal Mayor WALTER WASHINGTON into proclaiming November 14 as "Julius Hobson Day" and WRC-TV, the local NBC affiliate, filmed a "documentary" on HOBSON and subjected television viewers to it on November 14.

At the Sheraton Park Hotel, 2000 liberals turned out to honor radical HOBSON who proudly proclaimed that "I don't feel guilty for a ... thing I've done on earth."

While liberals in the audience were busy showing their admiration for HOBSON, hard-core revolutionaries were occupying the speakers platforms: racial agitator STOKELY CARMICHAEL, radical anti-war leader JERRY GORDON, ABE BLOOM of the Trotskyite Washington Area Peace Action Coalition, and JOAN BAEZ.

As we predicted, one-half of the financial take from the "Evening to Honor Julius Hobson" was turned over to the communist-controlled "Washington Area Peace Action Coal[illegible]tion."

The gullibility of American liberals never ceases to amaze us. It is almost beyond comprehension that 2000 liberals, the Mayor of Washington, D.C., and a television station can be duped into paying tribute to the activities of Julius Hobson.

Editor

Associate Editor

P.S. On behalf of THE PINK SHEET staff, we wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas!

THE PINK SHEET ON THE NEW LEFT

Your Report on Radical Activities from Phillip Abbott Luce

December 13, 1971
Dallas, Texas
Issue #15:

r Subscriber:

"People's Party" was formed here in Dallas last week. This rag-tag army of unaffil-ed leftists nominated the left-wing's favorite baby doctor, BENJAMIN SPOCK, for U.S. sident and radical JULIUS HOBSON of Washington, D.C. for Vice President.

erically, the convention was a "bust" with only about 200 people showing up - although 00 had been expected. Still, the mass media did everything possible to launch the pple's Party" as if it were a real event.

CK remarked at the convention that he was only a stand-in candidate and that he would p aside if a "bigger national figure" would agree to serve as the radicals' nominee.

attendance at the convention were "radical chic" novelist GORE VIDAL and the left-wing ner TV correspondent DAVID SHOENBRUN. MIKE GRAVEL, Alaska's leftist U.S. Senator, eared as a convention speaker but declared that he would not accept the People's y nomination for President.

pite all the media attention, SPOCK and his group should not be taken seriously. r ar[illegible] o ineffectual to pose much of a threat to anyone.

AN EXCLUSIVE PRE-CONVENTION REPORT ON THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Trotskyite Young Socialist Alliance is going all out to promote its end of the year rention in Houston, Texas.

offspring of the Socialist Workers Party, is hopeful that the convention scheduled gin December 28th will solidify its position as the top outfit in the New Left. I have my own undercover source there to report all the important news to you.

NETTE TRACY of the YSA national office is spearheading pre-convention promotion. She decided to concentrate YSA efforts in the Southwest.

skyite speakers for the past month have been flocking to college campuses in Texas, siana and Oklahoma. Over 270,000 leaflets and 22,000 posters have been distributed far promoting the convention.

tations have also been sent out to 50 other New Left groups across the country.

he city of Houston itself, the YSA is planning to purchase billboard space as well as o and TV time to plug the gathering of revolutionaries.

on for these extensive efforts: YSA leaders realize that the Vietnam War is fast ng i[illegible]mpact as an issue which will attract people to the New Left standard. They tha[illegible]mbership will drop off substantially in the months ahead unless recruitment topped up heavily. The convention is seen as such a tool.

equently, Trotskyite bosses are paying particular attention to attracting Chicanos ican-Americans) to the December gathering, and much of the promotional material is

mmunist Party organize[illegible] in Harlem. The witness was ALI[illegible] GAILLARD, a confessed Party mber from 1957 to 1959. (GRAY later denied under oath that he was a member of the Communist Party at the time of his testimony.)

1964, he was a member of ACT, a black militant organization formed in Chester, Pennsylvania. ACT leader was JULIUS HOBSON, a professed Marxist Socialist who described the ou[illegible]s "not a civil rights organization in the classical sense, but a revolutionary one [illegible]merican tradition."

uring the Harlem riots of July 1964, a New York Times reporter quoted GRAY as declaring hat "there is only one thing that can correct the situation (of police brutality), and hat is guerrilla warfare."

RAY's involvement in the fight to keep rents down is another instance of a revolutionary ttempting to exploit a public issue to serve his own radical ends. But the most imortant question is this: why didn't the NBC reporter inform the audience of GRAY's otorious background?

JERRY RUBIN PLANS PROTEST IN SAN DIEGO [illegible] IN SAN DIEGO

ERRY RUBIN, the pied piper of the New Left, is now planning to foment trouble in San iego at the time of the Republican National Convention. [illegible]

have evidence that RUBIN has been holding meetings in California with the intent of rging the drug-crazed rabble of the streets to follow him to San Diego where they will omehow create a confrontation.

UBIN predicts one million followers, but at this writing, the police are counting on only bout 10,000 "crazies" who will attempt to disrupt the convention.

esp[illegible]his announced trouble-making plans, JERRY RUBIN of late has indicated that he is oni[illegible]own his go-for-broke militancy.

ast week RUBIN spoke at the University of Maryland and told his student audience, "We ust go into the electorial system and control it." RUBIN realizes, as he admitted, that he youth movement is now in a "down period." "We've got to get back to the fundamentals f the (leftist) movement in the early 1960's," he declared.

t the current rate of developments, RUBIN moaned, "It might take 25 more years of demontrations before a revolution occurs." He hopes that his San Diego rendezvous will speed o the process.

A FOOTNOTE ON GUERRILLA WARFARE CAMP IN CALIFORNIA

ast issue I reported on radicals who had been caught by California police authorities aking part in "guerrilla warfare" camp activities in the mountains near Soledad.

have since learned that three of the people at this camp later allegedly murdered a New exico State trooper and then hijacked a plane in Phoenix, Arizona, and forced the pilot o fly to Cuba.

his case is another horrible example of the fact that revolutionaries mean exactly what ey say when they talk of using violence to destroy America. They intend to let nothing tand in their way.

1133

Phillip A. Luce

P.S. Despite these troubled times, my wife, Barbara, and I hope that you and yours have a very Merry Christmas.

I WON'T GO!

SUPPORT Minister Muhammad Ali

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF
MINISTER MUHAMMAD ALI
JULY 15, 1967

Omar Abu Ahmed	New York, East Side CORE
Ray Robinson	Community Organizer, Wash.D.C.
Dagmar Wilson	A founder, Women Strike for Peace
Michael Searles	Community Organizer, Wash.D.C.
Julius Hobson	Chairman, ACT
Robert Greenblatt	Prof. of mathematics
Nathan Hare	Prof. of sociology
Ivanhoe Donaldson	Institute for Policy Studies

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Phone: 387-7374

For draft counseling call: 387-8028

I am interested in working with the Washington Mobilization Committee on the October 21 massive March in Washington to End the War in Vietnam

Enclosed is my contribution of $_____

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Address_____

City_____ Phone_____

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ARE YOU WEARING YOUR SUPPORT Minister Muhammad Ali BUTTON?

SRS FILE COPY

11 DEC 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR : Deputy Director for Support

SUBJECT : Threat to CIA by Some "Black Power" Elements

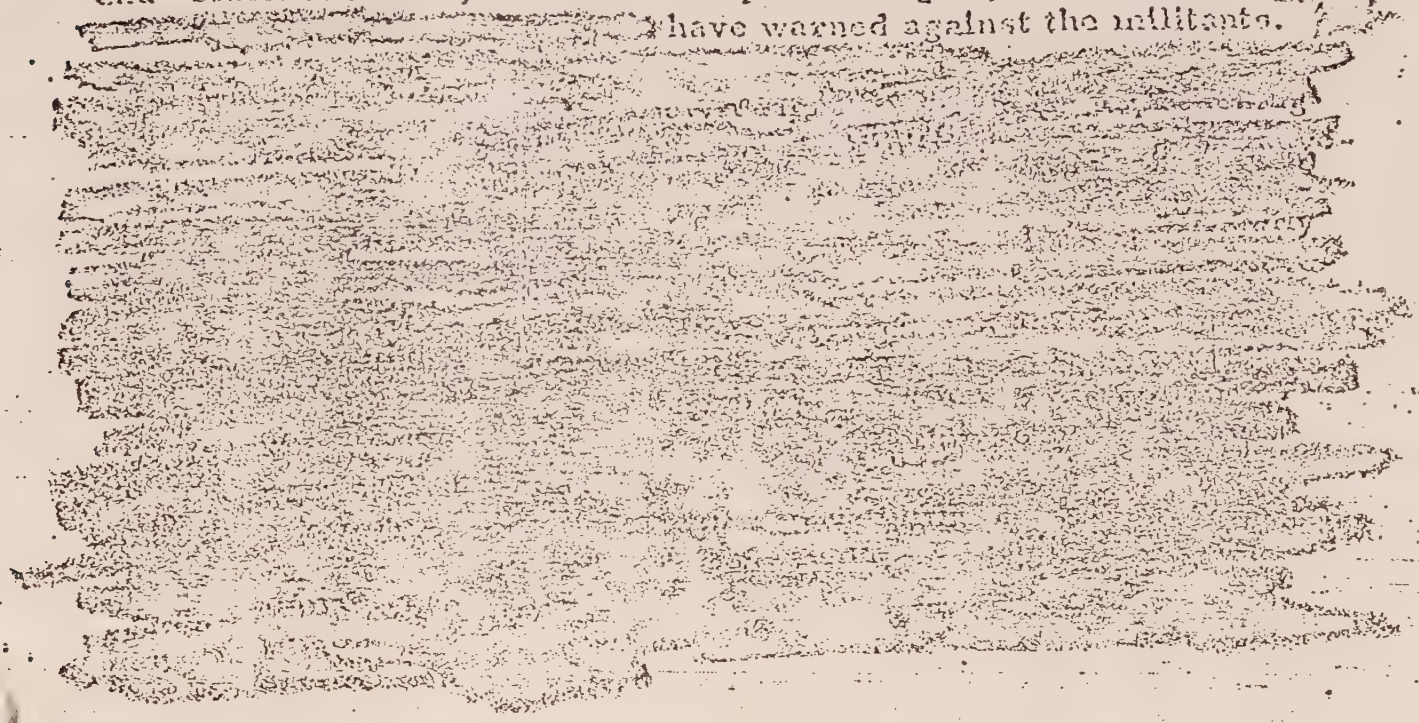
1. This memorandum is for information only.

2. The growing hostility expressed toward this Agency by some of the more volatile advocates of so-called "black power" presents this Agency with what might be a new threat to its operations abroad and its image in the United States.

3. In the past, denunciation of the Agency by a scattered few for the alleged Agency "assassination" of Patrice Lumumba and Malcolm X. Little might have been dismissed as natural fall-out from embittered followers of the two, seeking a publicly-recognizable scapegoat, and necessarily distorting the true facts behind the deaths to have them "prove" the case against the scapegoat. Presently, however, the growing militancy of "black power" disciples--with clear links to both Maoist and Moscow Communist ideologies--and similarly clear threats to counter this Agency's activities, necessitates placing the problem in an entirely new perspective.

4. The term "black power," despite its militant origins, has been accepted by some to describe the laudable efforts of economic "self-help" and "pride of race" efforts of many Negroes at the community and collegiate level. Indeed, some of these of sincere dedication to the orthodox civil rights movement have accepted the use of the term "black power" to describe their efforts. This presents the problem of separating these constructive efforts--and advocates--from those whose goal is the destruction of the legally constituted government of this Nation.

5. At least two organizations, the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have questioned the motives and tactics of those who advocate "black power" and "black rebellion," and such respected Negro journalists as [redacted] have warned against the militants.



6. In many ways this information is illuminating, yet in other ways it presents the problem of careful evaluation. Most certainly, all past members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee cannot be charged with being a threat to the Nation's internal security, whereas those who support the statements and activities of the present leadership of SNCC must remain suspect. Similarly, those who have adhered to the tenets of the Revolutionary Action Movement, even from its early days, must be considered more than suspect.

7. Because of this matter of "degree" of involvement in the unfavorable, indeed dangerous, aspects of "black power," this office has compiled from its records those personalities (Tab A), and organizations (Tab B) which must be of our official concern. Two organizations which have to date resisted the blandishments of "black power" leaders are indicated in Tab C. Many of the personalities and

organizations in Tab A and Tab B have not specifically attacked this Agency, although the anti-U. S. policy stance of some of them may make this only a temporary reprieve. Others have not specifically spoken out against the Agency, and by their nature, will probably never single out this Agency for abuse or organized opposition.

[redacted] Our records presently seem to limit information on open attacks on CIA to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Afro-American Heritage Association, and the Organization of Afro-American Unity, the latter being the organization founded by the late Malcolm X. Little, and to individuals affiliated with a number of militant groups. Should information be received which significantly supplements that contained in the attachments to this memorandum, you will be advised.

Howard J. Osborn
Director of Security

Attachments:
Tabs A, B, C

Orig - Ref to OS
2 - DDS

OS/SRS[redacted]ser

Index to Tab A

Robeson, Julius

A-14

HOBSON, Julius - heads the Washington, D. C., branch of Associated Community Teams (ACT), described by the HCUA as a front for the Revolutionary Action Movement. Hobson has been identified with the Vietnam protest movement and was a speaker at the November 6th Mobilization Committee rally in Washington in 1966. He supported the concept of "armed defense" at the 20-23 July 1967 "National Conference on Black Power."

FILE NO. 502 007 DATE 16 November 1966

SYNOPSIS

Credit on ten associates of D. C. November 5 Mobilization to end war in Vietnam reveals three records and seven no records.

REPORT NO. _____

#502 C07

CREDIT

At Washington, D. C.:

On 2 November 1966, the files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, 222 6th Street North West, Washington, D. C. were searched in the names of the following individuals, associates of the D. C. November 5 Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam, by [redacted] and revealed the following files.

3. Julius W. HOBSON

A file dated 15 April 1961 reflected that one Julius W. HOBSON, wife Carol J., resided at 2811 Myrtle Avenue North East, Washington, D. C. since 1952 and was born on 29 May 1922. HOBSON and his spouse were both employed at Health, Education and Welfare. The file reflected one favorable account of $500, one slow account of $30, and one past-due account of $963.38 of which $230.54 was past due. The past-due account dated 15 July 1965 listed HOBSON's address as 4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, Washington, D. C. The file contained no further pertinent information.

11/25/66

DICK GREGORY

of the

NEW PARTY

YOU ARE INVITED TO

TOWN MEETING

IN CONJUNCTION WITH MR. GREGORY'S INAUGURATION AND BALL THE NEW PARTY WILL HOLD A TOWN MEETING PATTERNED ON THE TOWN MEETINGS OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY:

at THE A. M. E. CHURCH
1518 M STREETS, N. W.
1:30 to 5:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4

THE TOWN MEETING WILL CONSIST OF WORKSHOPS AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE PROBLEMS OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE NATION.

MEETING AGENDA - Educational Problems in D.C.; Hunger & Malnutrit The Danger of the Anti-Ballistic Missile System; Campus Revolt; Organizing Black Washington; Unionism in D. C.; The Need For Home Rule; Police-Community Relations; The Peace Movement-Whats to be done?; Is a New Politics Possible???

AMONG THOSE INVITED TO LEAD THE DISCUSSIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING: Dick Gregory, Marcus Raskin, Walter Fauntroy, Christopher Jencks, Ronnie Davis, Dick Barnett, Arthur Waskow, Chuck Stone, Warren Morse, Dr. Benjamin Spock, John Sessions, Julius Hobson, Charles Cassell, George Wiley, Etta Horn, and Dr. James Dixon

THE NEW PARTY - 347-9300

To file #: 5428?
Re Watson

14 November 1968

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief, SAD

THROUGH : Chief, TAB

SUBJECT [redacted]

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted] Despite the fact that District School Board elections are supposed to be nonpartisan, the current elections are obviously highly political and the District Democratic Central Committee is deeply involved in them. Others being endorsed by the Committee include the highly controversial Julius W. HOBSON, [redacted], a militant Leftist.

[redacted]

15 November 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Headquarters

SUBJECT : PROJECT RESISTANCE
I SD/1

54-892

1. The following information was obtained by Special Agent of this office from a reliable confidential informant who has rapport with individuals who are closely associated with Julius Wilson HOBSON, a personality in the Washington, D. C. area who has been active in black militant circles.

2. The informant noted that HOBSON is attempting to cultivate certain individuals, who profess liberal political leanings, in order to raise funds for a variety of black militant activities in the local area. These individuals mainly reside in the Capitol Hill area.

[redacted] In addition, it is believed that he conducts regular talks at the homes of these individuals at which times he expounds on his "new political and social theories."

3. Efforts are being made to obtain specific identities of persons mentioned in the above paragraphs. It should be noted that HOBSON was born on 29 May 1929 at Birmingham, Alabama and is married to Joy Carol HOBSON, date of birth 24 December 1923, Houston, Texas. As of 1967, they resided at 4801 Queens Chapel Terrace, N.E. and a former address was listed as 2811 Myrtle Avenue, S.E.

Marriage divorced April 1968

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Chief, Transaction Review Section

Transaction Review Section

Julius Hobson, who is currently the Director of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

[redacted] Subject's past association with Julius Hobson does not appear to be of security concern as there is no indication [redacted] such an association exists at the present time. [redacted]

FILE

28 March 1963

[redacted]

As of this date Julius HOBSON is the president of the Washington chapter of CORE and he recently sent a telegram of protest to Charles HORSKY on the "murder" of James WALL a purse snatcher who was killed by a D. C. policeman when resisting arrest.

[redacted]

[redacted], was interviewed [redacted] and furnished the following

[redacted] is employed as an economist at the Library of Congress. He was born in Alabama and has a BS in engineering from Tuskegee University.

[redacted]

6 August 1968

PROJECT MERRIMACK - Special Report

A confidential informant of known reliability was in attendance at a 26 July 1968 Vietnam Peace Negotiations Rally at the Manger Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. This meeting was Chaired by [redacted] and two speakers were Julius HOBSON [redacted]. HOBSON made the following remarks in answer to a question from the floor, "What do you think it will take for the advancement of the black to progress?" Answer: "The violent overthrow of the present existing power in this country. As I said before, it makes no difference if it's democrats or republicans, they have to be thrown out if it takes a revolution, and it may just come to that. People are being armed, as you know, and if things get to the revolution stage it's going to be bad. I don't like it but I want to be on the winning side."

543-892

[redacted]
6 August 1968

cc: MERRIMACK
Unit
Chrono

Hobson, Julius
543-892

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

30 June 1976

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

This acknowledges receipt of your letter requesting access under the Freedom of Information Act for information pertaining to you. This is to advise you that as of 27 September 1975 the Privacy Act took effect. Pertinent CIA regulations were published in the Federal Register on 28 August 1975 and may be found in Title 32 C.F.R. 1901.

We are processing your request and will provide you with the results under the Privacy Act as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Gene F. Wilson
Information and Privacy Coordinator

RECEIVED
JUL 1 - 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

(Attachment B)

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PRIVACY ACT REQUESTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Attachment A Letter from Mr. Conley to Councilman Hobson dated 12/17/76

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

MIIA-CAF

17 December 1976

SUBJECT: Privacy Act Request

Honorable Julius W. Hobson
901 6th Street, SW
Apartment #214
Washington, D.C. 20024

1. Reference is made to your letter, dated 21 June 1976, to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), requesting information concerning yourself. On 9 December 1976, your request was referred to this office, through the Department of the Army, Office of The Adjutant General's Office (DAAG), and received on 10 December 1976.

2. The documents referred to this office have been reviewed, determined to be releasable and are forwarded herewith. The fees incidental to reproduction have been waived. This material has been sanitized to delete information which is not about you and not pertinent to your request. Release of that information would involve significant third-party privacy considerations and falls within the exemption of 5 USC 552(b)(7)(C) of the Freedom of Information Act.

3. If you have any questions concerning the documents forwarded to this office by the CIA, you may contact the Freedom of Information Center, US Army Intelligence Agency, ATTN: MIIA-CAF, Fort Meade, Maryland 20755. The telephone numbers are (301) 677-4501/4743.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

THOMAS T. CONLEY
Chief, Freedom of Information Center

1 Incl
as

CF:
HQDA (DAAG-AMR-S) (PA 76-235)

VANGUARD OF FREEDOM
UNITED STATES ARMY

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
1776-1976

MIIA-CAF 17 December 1976

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FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as

THOMAS F. CONLEY
Chief, Freedom of Information Center

CF:
DAAG (DAAG-AMR-S) (PA 76-235)

ATTACHMENT 2

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
PERIOD: 1-31 August 1965

(U) FOREWORD

The "Monthly Intelligence Summary" is prepared by Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Headquarters Second United States Army, for dissemination to intelligence personnel in the Second United States Army area.

Items for inclusion in this Summary should be submitted to this headquarters, Attention DCS Intelligence, by the 22nd of each month and should require no higher classification than CONFIDENTIAL.

This publication is intended as a medium for disseminating information. Installation Intelligence Officers may utilize materials in this publication to support the local troop information program within the limits of security classification of the information. Such utilization, however, should be made with extreme care and in accordance with the WARNING set forth on page ii of this Intelligence Summary.

Peter Converse, Lt Col, GS

EDGAR W. SCHROEDER
Colonel GS
DCS Intelligence

GROUP-1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and declassification.~~

Not Pertinent

a. A new militant Negro action group has sprung into existence. The group, called ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP), seeks to politically involve Negro slum dwellers on a large scale.

b. Jesse GRAY, a leader of the Harlem rent strikes and now candidate for Mayor of New York City, is chairman of OBP. GRAY was joined by Julius HOBSON, chairman of ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS (ACT), and Lawrence LANDRY, Chicago ACT Chairman, in outlining the following seven-point program:

"1. Dissemination of information to the poor about the fradulent nature of the poverty program.

"2. Institute a drive in every ghetto to stop all co-operation with, and acquiesence in, these programs by the poor.

"3. Start a campaign to drive the social work lobby and their Negro lackeys from the ghettos.

"4. Refuse to continue useless and time-wasting discussions with naive, inefficient Government social work technicians.

"5. Create immediate programs to deal with the Negro Uncle Toms who are heavily responsible for the plight of the poor.

"6. Train the poor for a nationwide campaign designed to obstruct the status quo and to force the hand of those seeking to exploit hungry, dispossessed and oppressed black people.

"7. Resolve that militant organizations will cooperate and work with any and all persons to achieve these goals and objectives."

552 (b)(7)(C)

d. A subsequent unclassified report revealed that Julius HOBSON, Chairman of the D.C. Chapter of ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS (ACT), revealed on 13 July 1965, his attendance at a conference of the OBP on 3 July 1965 in Chicago.

e. The executive committee of the OBP consists of James BOGGS, Lawrence LANDRY, and Jesse GRAY, Chairman. Julius HOBSON and Joyce MAKEL are listed on the Steering Committee of the OBP. Membership includes organizations and individuals who accept the goals of Black Power and the discipline of the organization in the struggle for this power. Caucasians of member organizations are not permitted admission to meetings.

f. As the preliminary basis for financing, the individual members are asked to pledge a $2.00 weekly donation. The member organizations are asked to make a regular monthly pledge.

g. The circulated information further states that the OBP will seek to build the kind of organization that will motivate people in the struggle. It pointed out, however, that no single organization can do this, but a coalition of the forces inside the black communities can. "We will be agitators to agitate and mobilize the people in the back streets. Once they begin to move, as in the Harlem Rent Strikes, every major political figure, including the black lackeys, will begin to move."

h. In the final paragraph of the circulated literature, was the statement that "the organization for Black Power is part of the revolutionary sturggle of people all over the world to liberate themselves from the determination of the US to impose its way of life on the whole world and to build a new world free from exploitation." (FBI)(MDW)

3. (U) DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

Not Pertinent

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
PERIOD: 1-30 April 1965

(U) FOREWORD (U)

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James P. Steely jr/cac

EDGAR W. SCHROEDER
Colonel GS
DCS Intelligence

GS

GROUP-1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

Not Pertinent

E. Racial

1. (C) More Demonstrations Scheduled for Nation's Capital (U)

a. (U) Julius HOBSON, Chairman of a civil rights group called ACT, stated that a "Stay at Home from School Day" on 24 May 1965 will be one of the events during a week of civil rights activities in Washington, D. C. He further stated that his group will sponsor what he calls a "Seven Days In May" campaign from May 24th through Memorial Day. He says the purpose of the program "is to paralyze the District Government machinery one of those days during the week."

b. (U) Among those whom HOBSON has invited to participate in the demonstrations are Stanley BRANCHE, militant civil rights leader of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Gloria RICHARDSON DANDRIDGE, former civil rights leader in Cambridge, Maryland. Both of these personalities were involved in the original meeting of ACT in Chester, Pennsylvania in March 1964.